

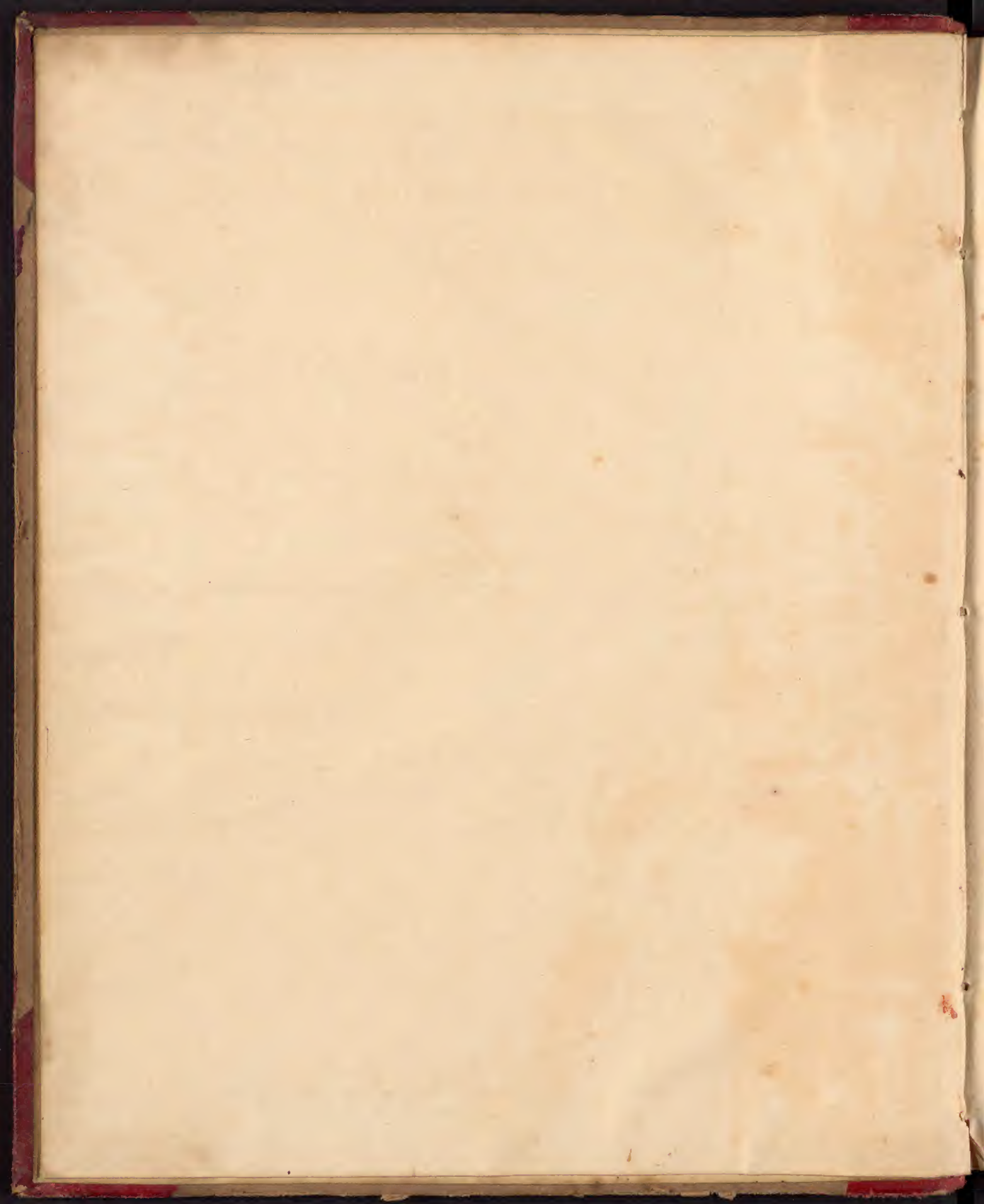
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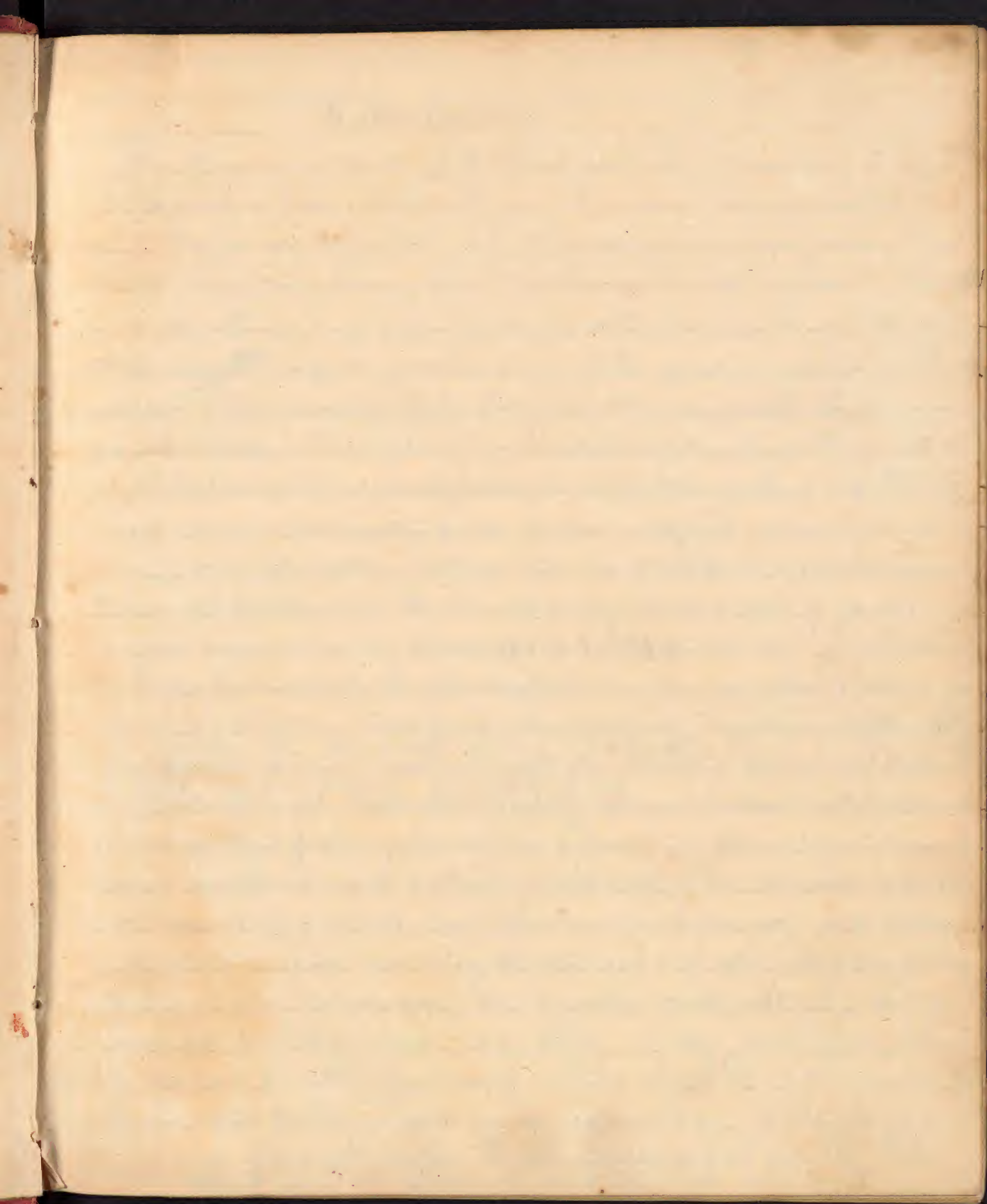
MSS 2/0027-01

Ms. A. 9. 2

James. Allen
at North Bank

Charles Bond
of New York.





17 I have never met with a case in which the necessity strongly existed
after stopping the hemorrhage we cannot examine & ascertain whether it
proceeds from visceral obstruction - or is vicarious of some other dis-
-charge - and then proceed with the plan of cure suited to the particular case
A species of Hemorrhage which occurs in females about the age of pu-
-berty - it has been asserted - has been very successfully treated by pur-
-gatives - Hamilton thinks it arises from constipation of the bow-
-els - but I think vicarious of menstrual flux - as all the cases I
have ever seen - were connected with obstruction or retention
however in Chlorosis with which it is often combined - we know
that ^{I in both cases} purgatives are the best remedies - I proceed next to speak
of the disorders of the respiratory system - - - - -

Respiratory system - The Diseases
mostly arise from checked perspiration

Catarrh

It consists in a discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane of
the throat - bronchia & nostrils - with some fever attending - cau-
-sed by vicissitudes of the weather - by a change in kind or quantity of
cloathing - and indeed every sort of exposure calculated to suppress
perspiration - Catarrh coincides with some difficulty of
respiration - or sensation of fullness and pain in the head - the
distillation of an acid fluid from the eyes & nostrils - that ex-
-ciates the parts with which it comes in contact - there is lassitude &
chillings or a preternatural sensibility of cold - a sense of rough-
-ness or soreness in the trachea - stricture across the chest -

with dry cough - in a few days if the patient if he is not ill managed he gets well - and this is preceded by a loosening of the cough - and free expectoration of a thickened mucus - But cases are not rare when either the original violence of the attack or from mismanagement - it puts on far worse symptoms - hence we should never neglect this disease as it may advance & assume any the appearance of any of the anginous affections & in the person Catarrh - Suffocatio - dyspnoea - Consumptio - hydrothorax - asthma & angina pectoris follow

Dissections show the pleura covered with coagulable lymph - Lungs adherent to the ribs & congested with blood in children & old people - in recent cases inflammation - great secretion of pituitary fluid. That in the former stage commence with laudanum - or going to bed all the good effects are obtained or going to by perspiration - he soon feels a secretion over the whole body but if this from idiosyncrasy or the cause cannot be taken - the use a pediluvium with 1 qt honey added to it & mild diaphoretic. Lys. Nitro. Mule & Ant wine acidulated by warm lemonade - tea &c - also inhalation of Hoffmanns anodyne & laudanum - with Dr Physick - This inhalation overcomes the

the slight infla - of the membrane of the trachea
 acting as a counter irritant or may give
 cicuta or Eth. infusing 3℥. & inhaling - for
 Sunk Balm - Barley water - Malaga - Vin-
 -age - whey made as wine whey - If not
 relieved by next day purge with neutral salts
 & keep the bowels soluble by taking throughout
 the day the following mixture

R - Sulph Soda 3.1. Nitro Potassa - 3℥.

Tartar Antimonii gr. 1. Aqua Para 3.3.

When confined with fever & delirium to the
 head &c copious T. & - gr. 1. n. - 2. - Europe. Emetics
 are used - in some cases if early may answer
 but if pain & inflammation exist - rather prefer
 T. & - Blisters only in the declining stage - when
 there is ^{little} pain & cough - When the disease is broken
 cough loose & free - use expectorants to aid it - if
 used before this they aggravate the symptoms
 & Laudanum too early causes congestion
 Cough Mixture - as the Brown mixture of Opium
 - Ant. wine & Paregoric

R / Ext of Liquor 3.3. warm water 3.4. Ant. vini. 3.1

℞ / Ext. Dule. 3.2. Laudanum 12. grs. Paregoric. gr. 1. n.

℞ / Oxyen Scilla 3.1. Vin. Ant. - 3.1. Gum Arab. 3.2.

℞ / Ext. Dule. 3.2. Vin. Thelicia 12. grs. Aqua 3.5.

R / Lat. Tartar 3.1. Vin. Ant. 3.1. Aqua 3.4.

℞ / Lin. of Thelicia 40. grs. - ℞ / Lav. Comp. 3.2. T. & - - -

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Regime - In the early stage - low & abstemious as possible - Flax seed or bran tea - vegetable jellies made by simmering barley or by arabic in a cloth slowly - which forms a jelly - add acid & sugar - Keep him to his room & if possible to his bed - in persons subject to take cold keep burgundy pitch plaster habitually to his chest - Principle of a vegetable diet - vegetable soup & hominy - Vegetable soup made by taking 2 potatoes - 2 turnips - 1 onion & a little parsley - slicing & boiling to a jelly in one pint of water

Catarrhus Epidemicus

or Influenza - This has also been termed "La grippe" It was known to the old writers & in the earliest periods It generally begins in the north & spreads rapidly to the south - but sometimes the reverse - arising from some unknown state of the atmosphere ^{occurs at any time} & not contagious - It obliges all diseases to assume its character which is inflammatory - Sometimes appears in warm weather particularly to the south - In heat - the same as laid down in Catarrh - but extended - in a typhoid state supervenes & this ^{depends on the gastric distress} In our southern country it assumes a bilious character & the treatment must be modified accordingly - We here resort to the employment of emetics -

this disease is very analogous to Catarrh - the
 mucous membrane of the prima via is inflamed
 the causes are different - Catarrh generally proceeds from
 some sensible quality in the atmosphere as cold -
 moisture &c while on the other hand Influenza is
 not produced by these - but must be ascribed to
 some peculiarity in the air - contagion has
 been said to be its mode of propagation but I
 think this opinion entirely gratuitous - during
 its progress persons completely recovered - as
^{crossed ships at sea} Monks &c have all at once become affected -
 It is governed by all the laws of Epidemics - recur-
 ring at stated periods - sweeping rapidly over whole
 continents & compelling all other existing diseases to
 wear its rivery

Universal Catarrh is that species
 which arises from a Catarrhal Epidemic -
 there may be a continuation of periodical weather yet no solu-
 tion of continuity - & may not end in Pothens

Cynanche Trachealis or croup

also called hoars - but *Trochetis* is better (It was first noticed by ^{Edinburgh} ~~Henderson~~ in 1744 - most common between the 1st & 5th years & in those of robust make - have known it within the month - in adult age ~~is not~~ habits - Washington is said to have died of it - yet from the change of puberty it seldom occurs after that period It is Epidemic or Endemic - from cold weather &c - in plain exposed to the sea air & dampness - but is never contagious - It ^{with a dry, irritable cough.} often attacks in the night after having gone to bed well - It is divided into Spasmodic & Inflammatory but in the cure there is no difference - I think when it occurs suddenly it is by spasmodic contraction & when gradual in its progress by inflammation as well as when dependent on other inflammation as measles &c - It attacks variously some without any precursory symptoms - at other times for several days previous the child is restless & uneasy - whines - cries & has copious discharges from the eyes & nose with cough It is easily known from the peculiar barking-like that of a dog or cock - the dyspnea - suffocation - livid face - anxiety & absence - of meddling about the throat & focus - such are spasmodic & terminate fatally - It is generally worse at night

Diagnosis - *Cynanche Trachealis* - Pneumonia Hoars & Vera - complicated with them - its distinction from the two forms is of importance - note for this overlooked name called bronchitis

Heat as soon as called if only give an emetic - ^{if blood} do ~~not~~
 resuscitate large vomiting - Vomit with emetic & opium
 combined & at short intervals - When calomel is added
 to them they never fail to vomit - at the same time
 are warm bath for 12 or 15 minutes - If no relief re-
 -peat the emetic & bath - - may ~~repeat~~ then ^{if blood} give
 some Juice of Garlic - apply leeches & cups to back of
 the neck - Blisters or Linapirens must never be pla-
 -ced on the throat in front - - T. L. ad. deliq. - emulsi-
 -on where debility would forbid, ^{never fails} & when syn-
 -cope ensues - all symptoms cease - when the disease is
 broken in its force - employ calomel largely - ^{as to the dose}
~~this is contrary to common practice - but right~~
 which carries off all the remains - should ~~not~~
~~should~~ ^{should} give Poligila Seneca as an
 expectorant - In the course of 10 hours the disease
 may extend to the bronchia - ^{& substance of the lungs} thus constituting a
 stage in which the lungs become involved -
 there is here a collection of mucus & engorgement
 of the lungs - causing dyspnoea - mottled face &
 over livia - prominent eyes - ^{with} haggard countenance
 a full pulse & some fever - great uneasiness
 the focus Bronchitis the treat - not exactly the
 same - when it proceeds from catarrh - there
 is a secretion & great discharge of mucus from
 the lungs - a cold clammy & pale skin

when from congestion no cough - wheezing or expecto-
-ration - but a hurried fainting respiration - a full
irregular & languid pulse &c - This occurs most-
ly in florid robust children - sometimes it is weak
it comes on suddenly - the respiration is less of-
fensive if the child sinks suddenly under the
attack That the indications are to relieve
the lungs of app~~ression~~ & restore the balance of
circulation - Place him in the warm bath & at the
same time an emetic of tartar emetic & Ipecac &
calomel Some prefer Sulphur ^{will sometimes} or opium
succeed when all ^{the other} fail - ^{the gastric juice} &c - I am apprehensive that blood - but cautiously
& take little blood - stop the vein for a time then let
it flow again - & bleed according to the effects -

If dangerous putrefaction creeps to the spine - & blisters
to the chest or digestion of ^{supplied in it} Castor oil & Turpentine
are ^{more than when the other would be too slow} than when the other would be too slow
&c Some trust to calomel alone - The congestion
is more frequently from blood than from lymph
when from lymph are expectorants or squills - Antie-
monial wine - Colley - Seneca alone or with carbonate of
ammonia - Give Lymph & calomel are useful as
expectorants Dr Keiser gave bl qrs in 24 hours con-
-sidering it a disease of the Bronchia - extended & form-
ing P^{neumonia} - Notte - The Pathology is in general wrong
The diseases of children are more inflammatory
(Dr Cheyne thinks the practice in this disease is not sufficiently active)
it should be decided - children will bear a great deal - our re-
-medies often make matter for the child's disease - but are neutral
deriving a remnant of Phlog are topical

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We include under one head a great variety of pulmonary affections & apply with no discrimination the same practice to the diversified complaints - My deliberate conviction is that this sweeping sort of generalization has produced vast mischief in this as in numerous other cases of disease & the first step to reform both in the theoretical & practical views of the subject before us, is to contemplate it in its more minute & distinct aspects. - - - - -

The word Phthisis signifies a wasting or destruction & when applied to a pulmonary affection denotes an ulcerated condition of the lungs - - - - -

But unquestionably the case commonly considered as consumption may exist - in its course & that fatal - ly without the slightest ulceration of these organs - Cullen tells us that pulmonary consumption is emaciation & debility of body - with cough - hectic fever & a copious expectoration of pus - - - - -

By Boyle it is laid down that every organic affection of the lungs, which, left to ~~themselves~~ itself produces their progressive disorganization succeeded by ulceration & finally by death should be considered a Phthisis pulmonaria - - - - -

The latter appears to me defective in many respects & especially because it excludes all diseases which however they may resemble consumption is -

179 All these symptoms are unattended by ulceration
No practitioner will ever meet the complaint
so unequivocal as it is in all its characteristics with-
out recognizing it - though when called to conclude
on all its varieties under one definition he would
find himself embarrassed - - - - -

Tubercular Consumption - the only true form of Phthisis

Before proceeding to describe the symptoms of this
case I will say a few words on the nature & appear-
-ance of those bodies which are supposed to be the cause
of consumption - - - - -

As the name imports they are small masses of indurated
white or greenish substance formed in the lungs - espe-
-cially in the upper portion - first - - - - -

By Stahl, who has given the best account of these - it is
said - that in dissections of persons who have died of this
disease - tubercles are found in the lungs of all se-
-xes from that of the smallest grain to the bigness of
horse beans - that they are generally met with in consi-
-derable numbers - on cutting into them they appear
of a white smooth cartilaginous nature - In the
smallest no cavity or opening whatever exists - but
in such as are farther advanced minute apertures
like pin-holes are discoverable - The tubercles

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which are still larger have one or more cavities containing a fluid like pus - which being removed small openings are perceptible at the bottom - which on pressure between the fingers - more purulent matter may be forced out - The larger tubercles on being opened are found to be mere capsules or reservoirs into which enters a branch of the bronchia affording passage for the matter expectorated - - - - -

It has been supposed ~~that~~ generally that they are intimately connected with a scrofulous diathesis - & by some it is alleged that they are the mere enlargement of Lymphatic glands - The latter of these is not correct - - - - -

By the directions of Bayle a late French writer on the subject it appears - that they are occasioned by deposition of matter from the capillaries of the lungs & that sometimes they are cheesy, sometimes cartilaginous - ~~the enclosed membrane - this is the enveloping tubercle~~ - sometimes even osseous - Thus formed the tubercles remain for a great length of time sometimes for many years, indolent & inactive with little or no inconvenience to the patient at length however excited by the ordinary causes of inflammation pulmonary consumption commences - - - at first the tubercles merely enlarge - become red & more vascular in the involving membrane - then in the center a minute cavity is formed into

18 which is found a small quantity of illaenoides fus - - -

This cavity gradually increases & ~~is~~ converted into abscess - is disorganized & ruptured - The bursting discharges the contents into the bronchia which is copiously expectorated - After the rupture of the abscess the ulceration rapidly advances till finally the whole substance of the lungs is destroyed or involved in one mass of disease - It is now that hectic fever makes its appearance - It sometimes happens that only one tubercle at a time takes on suppuration & under such circumstances the progress of the disease is exceedingly lingering & protracted - Now & then the ulcer heals and a temporary remission or suppression of the disease encourages the hopes of an immediate recovery - but on the next exposure to the exciting causes - one or more tubercles inflame & a repetition presently of the preceding symptoms takes place & then the case runs on till at length the patient becomes exhausted & sinks in the disease - A patient will sometimes go on in this way for years - One of the tubercles becomes inflamed & goes through all the stages - The abscess bursts - the ulcer heals & for some time the patient may appear well & remain so until exposed to the exciting causes - Another tubercle or more takes on inflammation & runs through all the stages of the first & when a number of tubercles are

18 Which is a small amount of blood in the

This cavity
- is known
- thin con-
- pectorated
- ration rap-
- of the lung
- disease -
- occurs - P.
- at a time
- circumstance

- ring & protracted - Now & then the ulcer heals and a
- temporary remission or suspension of the disease ensues
- gives the hope of an immediate recovery - but on the
- next exposure to the exciting causes - one or more tu-
- bercles inflame & a repetition presently of the pre-
- ceding symptoms takes place & then the case runs on
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- to the exciting causes - another tubercle or more
- takes on inflammation & runs through all the stages
- of the first & when a number of tubercles are

affected at the same time the patient becomes exhausted & dies - - - - -

Causes of the exciting exciting causes of consumption generally the most common are Catarrh & ill cured pneumonia inflammation ruptured eruptions - certain hereditary ~~complaints~~ occupations & particularly such as require the body to be habitually bent - on in which acid or irritating ^{substances} are thrown off & inhaled into the lungs, stone cutting - milling - grinding of needles - or working in metals - To these may be added playing much on wind instruments debauchery or excess in eating or drinking - the suppression of accustomed evacuations or haemorrhoids & certain states of the air & peculiarities of the climate

Symptoms twofold one of the most insidious forms of the disease - the history of this I will read from Duncan's work on the subject. See Duncan's work - P. 22-26

Besides these peculiarities many always associated with the disease complaint - there is a peculiarity in the conformation of the body - as a long delicate neck - narrow chest - prominent shoulders - and as united to the high cheek bones - a delicate complexion - light hair - a thin skin - large prominent veins - turned up lips - feeble voice - great sensibility & much vivacity of mind & in short all those the signs denoting deep pulber & catarrh - - - - -

142 The principle or leading object is plainly to arrest
the progress of inflammation in the tubercles & as
to prevent suppuration & its consequences & the
means for this cannot be mistaken

Of the remedies calculated to meet this indication
the most powerful & efficacious is undoubtedly
venesection - recommended by Dr Dover - that is
the commencement that is a moderate quantity
of blood should be taken away each day for
4 or 10 days in succession & after this every 2 or 3
days for a much longer time - & that in some
cases he bled the patient about 50 times - but the
abuse of this remedy caused its disuse - Rush avoided
it

I need not remark
that in this as in all other cases we should be gov-
-erned in the use of the lancet by the condition of
the pulse & by those other circumstances which assist
us in obtaining a knowledge of the state of the pulse
system or circumstances which should always
influence you in the employment of venesection
you may bleed to any extent & you will have
corded pulse & fizzy blood - you should always
bear in mind, on the one hand, the vast importance
of early subduing inflammation & on the other hand
the extreme debility which attends the case & the
tendency of the remedy to hasten & increase this

condition of effluvia

After you have bled your patient as far as you may deem it prudent or even as a contemporaneous & aiding remedy you may resort to topical bleeding with signal advantage for this purpose cups are generally preferred - If from the circumstances of the case you wish to avoid bleeding altogether - dry cupping has been found of the greatest utility from 40 to 50 are to be applied to the whole chest & this number repeated every 3 or 4 days - These ^{& blisters} are generally more successful when the disease is caused by reflected eruptions -

The manner in which the remedy acts in this - it directs the blood from the lungs to the surface & thus obviates inflammation & by the irritation they excite produce to a certain extent effects analogous to the irritating applications.

The immense advantage of establishing some counter irritant in this complaint has long been known & acknowledged - This may be accomplished either by a blister a seton or issue or any thing of a similar character but a blister is decidedly to be preferred.

The remedies next in importance in this stage of the disease are unctives (not contraindicated with narcotics) - They are exceedingly useful. They do good by equalizing circulation & promoting absorption - They also facilitate expectoration & in some degree equalize the excitement of the body -

174 ~~What~~ practitioners have generally preferred Specac-
but what is called dry vomit consisting of equal
parts of blue vitrol & tartarized Antimony has also
been greatly extolled -

By Simmonds - the blue vitrol has likewise been great-
ly recommended - I do not know that it has any
advantage over Specac

Emetics perhaps do good in these cases by the
universality of their impression - To be of service how-
ever Emetics must be frequently repeated - perhaps
2 or 3 times in the course of a week & continued in this
way for several weeks in succession - By the fre-
quent repetition of the remedy you imitate the effects
of a sea voyage - I think few patients will submit
to this plan of treatment pushed so far

Nitric acid has been proposed as an emetic - it
is said to be little more than an evacuant of the stomach
as a part of this same plan of treatment it is very
customary at this stage of the complaint - to recur to
those articles calculated to reduce the force of the cir-
- culation -

By some practitioners the patient's purgatives are prescri-
- bed for this purpose & though sometimes exceedingly
beneficial any excess in this operation must be care-
fully guarded against as it is always productive of
worsening in every variety of pulmonary complaint

you should be content with merely keeping the bowels open.
It is a much more common & perhaps safer course to meet
the indications by antimonials in minute doses alone or
combination with nitre. What is denominated the antimonial
powders without calomel will answer very well - for sev-
-eral years past Mercury has been highly extolled in ev-
-ery stage & form of pulmonary consumption - It was
employed by the celebrated Dr Radcliffe in the case of William
the 3^d - also used by Morton

That mercury has occasionally been of service in chronic-
pulmonary affection there can be no doubt - But not one
of these cases was genuine (I am persuaded) or tuber-
-cular consumption - it is mischievous in every
stage of hereditary or tubercular consumption

Digitalis is only useful in the incipient stage of Phthisis
for more of this see Therapeutics Vol 2nd - p. 241-

There are the principle remedies employed in the
early stage - The pruric acid has been proposed by
Mazendie and much employed - some report favour-
-ably of it & others deprecate its use - the article is
sub-judice. - Though its reputation is on the decline
But when the disease is not arrested - abscess in the
manner already described & hectic fever with its
horrible concomitants takes place - The case may
now be considered (in my opinion) as entirely be-
-yond the power & control of medicine & must in-
evitably

186 inevitably prove fatal

When we cannot cure we may sometimes palliate & it is always right that the remedies which appear adapted for this purpose should be fairly tried - The leading indication ~~is~~ at this conjuncture is to remove the hectic fever which is so debilitating & exhausting in its effects -

But as to the nature of this affection as well as the best remedies suited to it - I formerly treated fully & at present nothing remains to be said -

Of late the practice has been revived in Europe & this city in attempting to heal all ulcers of the lungs by inhaling the vapour of certain vulnary & balsamic articles - My own experience is not satisfactory. Though I will not condemn the practice the articles employed for this purpose are the turbinthine preparation & the Balsam of Tolu - By Stahl opiate of antimony was used - But candid counsels are to say that I have never been able to use them without being injurious - Even Sulphur & Mercury both ~~in~~ excite cough & thus very much aggravate the complaint -

Dr Mudge recommended the fumes of vapour of the Ether & Iu - The Lix is to be placed in a earthen vessel over a lamp or heated iron to promote volatilization - till the room or ward is fully im-

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pregnated with the puer - this progress to be repeated
3 or 4 times each day - This is the article of all
others which has the strongest claims to our atten-
tion & confidence -

Dr. Physick has proposed opening the thorax that the
lung collapsing might be at rest & thus afford the ulcer
an opportunity to heal -

On the same principle as that of the others just men-
tioned the inhalation of atmospheric air various-
ly diluted & combined with insupportable gases has
been recently highly recommended - The remedy
proved wholly unavailing - Butchers never
scurvy have the complaint - as Tubercular
consumption advances & particularly in the final
stages of it - certain affections arise of a nature so
urgent as to demand particular attention - as there
are symptomatic all that we can do is to palliate
Night sweats as they arise from debility of the exhalants
are more effectually checked by stimulating them vessels
- by sleeping in flannel alone I have known the effect
to be produced & especially if the surface is rubbed with
some stimulating article as Warm Brandy or Latt
or 31 - to one pint of brandy

Of the internal remedies perhaps the best are the
mineral acids - especially the Sulphuric - which is
given in form of Elixir of Vitrol - This may be

the acid alone or in combination with the
Peruvian Bark or the vegetable bitters or astringents
Alum - Lac - Lat - - Arsenic have also been re-
commended Now & then I have derived advan-
tage from Creta ~~pt~~ or Oyster shells - or what
is perhaps still better is lime water freely taken
I have known the mildest diuretics as eating wa-
ter-mellons or drinking Jassley tea or even cold
water to give considerable relief - under these
circumstances this mode of operation consists
in the diversion of action from the surface of
the body to the urinary organs - We often
check Diarrhoea by active purging & a pre-
cisely the same principle the more powerfull
diuretics may prove beneficial in the case before
us

as regards Diarrhoea another of these affections I
shall treat of it in another place as a disease of
itself & therefore shall dismiss it with a few words
in this place - & observe that the best remedy for col-
liquative Diarrhoea is an astringent injection or an-
sera suppository - It is proper however to state
purging at this period of pulmonary consumption
is very particularly mischievous from the extreme
exhaustion it so rapidly induces & hence should be
checked as rapidly as possible - To mention this
is more important because at the close of Pulmo-

- may consumption Diarrhoea is very apt to subvert the cough & alleviate some of the other symptoms so that if not apprised of its insidious consequences - the patient as well as the practitioner may be induced to let it run on to a very dangerous extent - I have seen by indulging Diarrhoea or active purging - a cough & dyspnoea completely suspended - But while the symptoms remain thus relieved it was exhausting the life powers of life, which must soon have proved fatal had it not been stopped

At the stage the cough which throughout is troublesome becomes considerably aggravated & calls for relief Most of the mixtures mentioned under the head of Pneumonia Notha & catarrh are here useful - The preparations of nitric acid - the milk of Gum Ammonia are exceedingly so & especially if there is much Dyspnoea & oppression After all we must chiefly rely upon opium as a remedy for cough given alone or in various combinations - There is a property in opium independent of its narcotic power which is of great benefit in this advanced stage of the disease

When the cough is exceedingly troublesome - attended by Dyspnoea great advantage is derived from inhalations of vapour of warm water - which is more effectual by the addition of certain

The articles -

is exceedingly well adapted to these cases of accumulation in the lungs chest from debility in the lungs or retained by the tenacity of the matter.

It is in this stage of the disease that there is an an-
-sarous exuberance with burning sensations
Aphtha also very appear

Luft heise ether a teaspoonfull inhaled into the
nostrils I speak with confidence of the utility of
this remedy - The vapour of the Vol - alk. also
& I am inclined to believe when inhaled it
will be advantageous in ulceration of the pul-
-monary organs

Not altogether dissimilar to the above remedies
in the smoking of certain articles - Tobacco is
one of these I have seen the stramonium
worked with great utility: all these are how-
-ever mere palliatives

concentrated Prussic acid - Not therapeutic -

Catarrhal Consumption or Chronic catarrh

Unlike the tubercular it occurs unaccompanied by any constitutional affection & is seated in the membrane lining the trachea & bronchia - It begins, a Catarrh, and may indeed be considered as a more protracted case of that disease - ^{there is cough - pain in the side or breast - ^{not acute} soreness of the throat which appears to be} ^{a ^{thinner} pulse.} ^{occasional} The expectorated matter is at first mucous, but after a while it becomes purulent there is, however no ulceration - Dissections prove that this pus is a morbid secretion from the internal lining of the trachea & bronchia, the lungs are hardly ever affected - Another peculiarity of catarrhal phthisis is that it is never attended with hæmoptysis - if the expectoration is ever mixed with blood it is only in streaks - caused by the rupture of some minute vessel - The indications of cure here are the same as in tubercular consumption but this disease being of a more inflammatory character & the constitution is a state of greater vigour - direct depletion is now loudly called for & should be carried much further than in the former instance - I shall not now repeat what I so lately said on the subject - Emetics are in this form of phthisis most efficacious - but they must be for some time steadily employed - After the febrile action is a little reduced Mercury should also be resorted to & the system kept under its influence for several weeks - If it should fail it will never prove detrimental in any of these cases.

Diagnosis not easy! from tubercular consumption - See do

Prognosis on the constitution & diathesis

Aposthematous Consumption

or that arising from an abscess in the lungs it always occurs as a consequence of pneumonic inflammation - Pleuritis - wounds & the injuries - There is deep seated pain in the chest - dyspnoea ^{vicious} cough - expectoration of mucus until the abscess is ruptured - when matter is coughed up - In the early stage the treatment is precisely the same as in Catarrhal consumption - but I would here from the beginning employ mercury to produce salivation this is the remedy most effectual in putting a stop to the inflammation of the great ^{viscera} & its efficacy is so manifest that I habitually recur to it in protracted pleuritis - Whenever there seems any danger of the disease running into this state - do not neglect or delay to administer mercury - The abscess being formed it is important to discharge the matter & then to heal it - the abscess generally breaks spontaneously or may be hastened by the exhibition of a cathartic - After this a free expectoration should be promoted by inhaling the steam of water & vinegar or Ether & the treatment should be the same as in tubercular consumption - I have derived unequivocal advantage from a mixture of Nitric acid ^{see Therapeutics Article - emulsion} & ammonia - from the efficacy of Nitric acid in healing ulcers on other parts of the body - from analogy we might expect it to be useful here - The prophylaxis in consumption next demands our attention - all the more favourable climates & by the common consent of physicians, a dry - equable & regular climate is to be preferred - This has been broken through - Kaufman put his patients into malarious countries - to render them liable to an attack of intermittent

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fever - I cannot exactly tell the results - we have it on traditional
-ence - that it was not without success - the doctrine lately taught by
several medical men, that intermittent fever is a despotie disease - in-
-compatible with the existence of others rooting out all other actions from
the system & more particularly that of consumption - It is alledged
that in Devonshire the mildest & most temperate part of Great-
-Britain consumption prevails to a great extent while there is not a
solitary case of ague & fever to be met with in Lincolnshire which is
low & moist the state of things is just the reverse - Intermittents prevail
to an alarming extent - while consumption is there unknown -
Physicians needed to find every where a confirmation of this
opinion - In Holland which you all know is peculiarly a
fenny country - ague & fever is the common disease & consump-
-tion is not known - Dr Brochan says the same with respect Fla-
-ders - In Egypt also intermittents prevail - but no consumption
In Italy of all climates the most mild & equable & temperate
consumption prevails to a most alarming extent - in those parts
which are covered by a sky of perpetual severity - But in the
fenny districts & especially where rice is cultivated - it is unknown &
ague & fever is common - But notwithstanding all the weight
of evidence I by no means wish to press this opinion upon you
we must require a greater weight of indisputable authority be-
-fore we can give up our ancient prejudices on this subject
which seem to be confirmed by experience - There is little
doubt among physicians that a mild & equable climate is the best
prepared on the evidence of the consumption - but the point is
difficult to fix upon - Phthisis may be met with in

194 - these parts of the world which have been thought free from it - France in general - Paris - Lyons - Montpellier - all Italy - Lisbon - the Islands of Madeira - which have been so celebrated on this account constitute no exception the Europeans now send their patients to the south of Spain - to the county about Valencia - In the U. States send our patients to the W. India isles of which Barbadoes deserves the preference - none of them are however free from growth of phthisis - This disease is found in all parts of our country - along the coast of the Atlantic & particularly in New York & the more eastern States - Every part of our climate is exceedingly variable & hence hardly safe for the consumptive during the winter season - There is the least objection to the interior of Georgia or New Orleans - on the whole considering the great inconvenience & equivocal utility of removing - it is perhaps better to keep the patient at home & confine them to a chamber which is kept of regular temperature (between 65° & 68°) much has been expected from a sea voyage & is undoubtedly of advantage in the early stages - but I have no doubt that it hastens death most frequently in the advanced stages of the complaint - among the prophylactics opium is the chief particularly on horseback - Sydenham speaks of this with great confidence & experience justifies his communications - but it must be resorted to with discrimination - being both stimulant & tonic if employed while the pulse is full & feeble action existing - it will hasten the progress of the disease - But when the system has been regularly prepared for it it is of the greatest advantage - The diet should

be light & of easy digestion & not calculated to produce heat or
- excitement - The best article is milk either alone or mixed with some of
the farinacea - The exciting causes of this disease should be studiously
- & avoided & above all every exposure to cold - to guard against
this warm clothing must be continually worn - flannel shirts
be worn next the skin - I have told you that one species of
consumption is incurable & although in the other species cures
are now and then effected - yet these instances are very rare
& as we can have no confidence in our remedies in the
management of this disease - it is our highest & most sacred
duty to endeavour by the prophylactics I have mentioned
to prevent the formation of this Dreadful Malady

Pneumonic Inflammation or

Of this disease various species of disease Physiologists have made many
different species & called them by different names - according to the parts
in which they are located - this inflammation of the Pleura is called, pleurisy
of the parenchyma of the Lung peripneumony - engorgement or puffa-
-ction of this organ from great influx of blood - peripneumonia
- & they call a rheumatic affection of the joint - pleurodynia - When the
coat of the Pleura covering the diaphragm is inflamed - it is called par-
- raphrenitis - & is marked by delirium &c - These distinctions
are too trifling to be retained, the division of the subject which
I have made is enough into - Pneumonia Botta - & pneumonia Vera
The word of these includes pleurisy & peripneumonia - between
which two there is some difference - though we have no diagnostic
as Cullen remarks - by which we may distinguish them from
each other

116 Symptoms There are pyrexia - difficulty of respiration -
- dry cough - pain in some part of the thorax - in the side or some
part of the breast - these symptoms are variously modified in
the different cases - Causes - there are all the vicissitudes of season
- the direct application of cold - especially when the body is heated
the disease selects the robust of habit & vigorous constitution - in
whom an inflammatory diathesis prevails - It prevails mostly in win-
ter & spring - particularly when the weather of these seasons is wet
- the of all our ailments that which is best understood & most
easily curable, is the one now under consideration - it is of a high
& active inflammatory character & the indications are few & very
intelligible - there is no doubt with regard to the treatment during
the first stage - every one employs copious & prompt vene-
-section - even the prejudices of the common people are in-
-dited in its favour - so much so indeed - that whatever be the
circumstances opposing bleeding in any case - name it but Plague
& it is at once removed - called to such a case we directly
draw blood very freely & from a large orifice - it is a fact
perfectly well ascertained - that the suddenness of detraction
has much influence in reducing arterial action - thus
it is said that the loss of 11 oz of blood flowing quickly is of as
much service as the gradual loss of 20 oz - I believe that
infinitely more mischief has been done by the timid employ-
-ment of the lancet - than by any excess in its use -
there would be no Hydrothorax - Phthisis or
chronic complaints of the Thorax were the
symptoms of Phleg - badly met as they
ought -

~~Treatment~~ Pleuritis — symptoms — diagnosis — prognosis — ^{direct}

In a stout adult with a strong pulse & much pain & difficulty of respiration 3 or 4 oz of blood may be taken away at once & shall probably have to repeat the operation within a few hours though perhaps not to the same extent — my plan is not to tie up the arm in a violent case until the pain ceases & the respiration is relieved. It is of no consequence whether in attaining this object 15 or 50 or are taken away — but this rule will not apply to the advanced stage of the complaint — after inflammation has continued for a few days the capillary vessels become affected, independent in some measure of the heart, & great vessels, & no general loss of blood will have any effect on them — many examples in support of this doctrine might be adduced. it is proved by all the appearances occurring in phlegmasias — we can hardly ever cure an ophthalmia or rheumatism without topical depletion & the same holds good in pneumonia. But we must not too soon withold the lancet — inflammation of the lungs requires bear the loss of more blood than any other disease. it is impossible at the commencement of an attack of pleurisy to produce syncope in this way. I have seen 40 or 50 oz of blood taken at once in these cases without producing syncope. Local bleedings & first of venication — there has been much difference of opinion among physicians — concerning the period at which it is proper to apply blisters — some respectable writers have denied their utility — but there is no doubt of their efficacy when timely applied. It is my practice to postpone them until arterial action is somewhat reduced. — the pathology — P. M. Ex. direct.

198 ced by depletion - ~~then~~ ^{if they are} unequivocally useful - of ascertaining
the remaining inflammation & completing the cure - when applied
earlier than this they aggravate the symptoms they were intended to re-
lieve on this point however many respectable Physicians differ
among them are Dr Geppitt of this city & Dr Jackson of Boston
two very able & eminent men & whose practice is very extensive
I have only to say that my experience (which I ^{thoroughly} understand
as my own) tells me that the course I have recommended to
you is sound & correct practice - Cupping sometimes acts
like a charm & may be resorted to again & again
I wish to call your attention particularly to topical depletion of
the We have employed the best as far as is safe the probe
often attains its activity & the inflammation continues -
here the loss of blood or by leeches or what is infinitely better by cups
is of admirable advantage - when neither of these can be ob-
tained as may be the case in the country we must apply dry
warmth in the form of hot bags or sand bags of hot rags - hot water
• the pulmonary affections constitute an exception to the ge-
neral rule of the efficacy of flogging - but the bowels must be
kept in a soluble state by the means of some mild laxative as
castor oil or Epsom salts - Diaphoretics - in this class of
remedies much confidence has been placed - but expe-
rience has taught me that they are not to be exclusively
resorted to in these cases however a sweat just at the commence-
ment of an attack has undoubtedly often prevented it
a medicine which has gained much reputation for its ef-
ficacy in this way is the Asclepias Decumbens - the common
milkweed in the south do not flog enough
& that with mercury - especially after antimonial cases

plunging root my experience is much in its favour - it is a certain
& active diaphoretic - without any consequent stimulant effect - it is
of great advantage in all the inflammatory diseases of winter - dur-
ing the continuance of the complaint now under consideration - however
diaphoretics are at present rarely employed - the best as com-
binations of Rter & Emetic Tart - & Opae & C - I am not a-
ware that the production of some degree of nausea is injurious
I think rather the contrary as this tends rather to remove the con-
traction of the chest & assist expectoration - - When the
cough becomes loose & free the disease is broken & we are to
treat it as originally a cure of catarrh by the cough mixture
& C. But it sometimes happens that a dry cough continues with
pain & stricture - here we cannot employ a better prescription
than a combination of opium - Opae & Calomel & no vis-
-chief is ever done by salivation - I do not know indeed what
- it would not be sound & good practice in all cases of
the kind to induce a moderate degree of salivation - this
would be the best guarantee against relapse or the for-
-mation of new disease ^{as Phthisis} Enough has now been said to
serve as a general rule in your practice - I leave the
rest to your own sagacity & experience - There is one
form of the complaint so common among us that I
cannot omit saying a few words concerning it I allude
to - - - - -

Phthisis - a bilious disease in critical

Bilious Pleurisy

To the symptoms of pleurisy already enumerated - are in this case added many of those belonging to our autumnal fevers or head-ache - red eyes - tumid countenance - gastric disorder with vomiting of bilious matter & a dark furred tongue. - Bilious Pleurisy is of a less inflammatory character than the common fevers & will not bear so much direct depletion. - The system is often depressed by one or two bleedings - if we perceive that the first blood letting causes any sinking - we must desist from it altogether - The alimentary canal must be evacuated by cathartics & purgatives of the mercurial class & often ^{confer a} ~~confers~~ ^{moderate bleeding} - we should give draughts of the infusion of serpentaria so as to keep up a steady diaphoresis - This medicine is peculiarly adapted to the case under consideration on many accounts - The disease appears generally in miasmatic countries & retains in some degree the intermittent type - The efficacy of serpentaria in intermittents has been spoken of - as well as its efficacy in putting a stop to bilious vomiting - It is also a good tonic & diaphoretic both which properties are well applied here - it is now universally confided in in the second stage of bilious pleurisy - The respiration often remains difficult - with pain in the chest - The circumstances forbid venesection - we must resort to cup leeches & a blister over the breast - Treating Pleurisy as I have described I have found it as manageable in my practice as ordinary cases -

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Pneumonia Notha or putrid pneumonia

As regards the nature & treatment of this affection there is much difference of opinion - but the fact is that two different diseases are compounded under this title - which require very different modes of treatment - the first is Catarrhus Notha ^{or children} ^{or suppuration} - this disease usually attacks old & feeble persons attended with ^{very} laborious respiration - low pulse & prodigious accumulation of mucus in the lungs - the cause is extreme atony & debility of the pulmonary organs - Treatment if the system be not too weak we must resort to venesection but very cautious & moderate - directing & watching the effect of the first bleeding & according to this repeating it or leaving it aside altogether - If bloodletting cannot be performed or is of no avail - an emetic must be given - much is to be expected from active vomiting - If sweat or White Nit. is not to be expected or from the great promptness of operation & the properties which they possess - they are peculiarly appropriate - The chest must apply a blister large enough to cover the whole thorax - This it may not be adequate to the removal of the disease entirely - it always mitigates its violence & alleviates all the symptoms - topical depletion is of unequivocal advantage - cupping is to be preferred & is of more service when performed on the back - In this ~~and all other cases~~ ^{in all stages} opinion is to be freely given - in all the stages of the complaint - it is eminently useful when given alone - but is more commonly mixed with some of the active expectorants ^{in the catarrhic stage} as Squills - Rhus Sc. 2 The other form of pneumonia Notha to which I alluded - the lungs are blue there is fever and expectoration - - warm water inhalation & his therapeutics in inhalation

Enlarged with blood ^{no 11/12} constituting what may be called pulmonary
apoplexy - this often comes on ^{very} suddenly - generally attacks those
debilitated by debauchery & persons in advanced life - Men & sometimes
affects the young - the robust & temperate - the symptoms are
impeded respiration - a dull heavy pain in the chest - a flushed
countenance - a wild staring eye - very great anxiety & restlessness
- and in violent cases - a total inability in the patient - to change
his position - ^{rather easily caught} From the pathology of the disease which I have
taught you - there is no hesitation as to the treatment - we
must resort in the first place to the most copious & prompt
venesection - not less blood should be drawn than in the
congestion of the brain itself - the case is urgent & relief
must be given before we close the office of the vein -
I have known $\frac{1}{2}$ pint taken at the first bleeding - But
cases frequently occur ^{in the infirm} in which this mode of treatment would not
be safe - so large a proportion of the blood in the body be-
ing taken out of the ^{general} circulation & confined in the lungs that
that a small quantity detracted from a vein - will produce im-
mediate depression of the system - From patients in this way
it will be best to take away a little at a time - if he bears
the loss well - it may be repeated - if he ^{gives on a sudden} shows ^{or vomits} distress -
^{prevails with calomel} topical bleeding by cups is very advantageous - after this a
liberal dose of opium is to be administered & a large blister
applied to the chest - Inhaling the vapour of different articles
is also useful - as of simple warm water - or ether - or take $\frac{1}{3}$ of which may
be put in a pint of hot water & the steam inhaled - the fumes of Rose &c
all then act by warming the lungs from their toror & enable them
to perform their functions properly -

Asthma

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This disease has been commonly considered a paroxysmic affection of the lungs. It attacks in paroxysms which often recur at intervals - but sometimes does not strictly preserve this periodical type - cases are recorded of its occurring daily - weekly - monthly & even at greater intervals - The causes of Asthma are of two kinds - such as act directly on the lungs & such as produce their effect indirectly through the medium of the general system - Of the first kind are acid matters deposited by inhalation on the lungs or the vapour of lead - arsenic &c certain very pungent odours - The smell of Ipecac (a medicine very useful in this disease) in some persons always brings on an attack I know a student of the late Dr Barton's - who could not wipe out 15 of Ipecac without being thus affected - a case of peculiar nature is recorded in an old volume of the transactions of the Royal Society of London - to these may be added the various insufferable fumes & particularly the carbonic acid gas - ^{all the} Different states of the atmosphere - consisting either in its sensible qualities - or its ~~overall~~ insensible properties the air of the country & suburbs is far more pernicious than that of crowded cities - & the air of cities varies much with regard to this - without any sensible difference in the qualities of the atmosphere thus the air of Baltimore is found to be favourable to the production of asthma - whilst that of Philadelphia is much to the contrary & patients often remove for relief from the former to the latter place - experience having proved the change beneficial - The causes which act indirectly through the medium of

204 of the general system - may mostly be traced to ~~some~~ ^{some} im-
-purity made on the alimentary canal - indigestible food
inaction or too great fullness - constipation of the bowels & the sup-
-pression of any natural evacuation - the eruption of eruptions
~~the~~ ^{as the catamenia} ~~the~~ ^{as the catamenia} ~~tastations~~ ^{as the catamenia} of other diseases &c. These may all be considered as exciting
causes - awakening a predisposition in the constitution - hereditarily
derived or owing to conformation of the chest - The paroxysm of
asthma usually comes on after the first sleep at night - with a
sense of tightness across the breast - with a feeling as if about to
suffocate - there is no cough ~~if~~ ^{if} there is any it is ~~unattended~~ ^{mostly} with
expectoration - the patient is forced to arise from the horizontal
to the erect position - finds great relief to an open window - the difficulty
of breathing increases & both inspiration & expiration are attended
with a wheezing - the voice becomes very weak - any exertion to
raise it is speaking is painful - after some hours a sweat breaks out - a
good deal of mucus is secreted in the lungs - & the cough & expectoration
are free - the other symptoms also subside - these exacerbations hap-
-pen every night for ^{length of} sometimes & a remission takes place during the
day - the pulse during the paroxysm is weak - quick & small - but
it is sometimes entirely altered from its natural state - the urine
is at first very copious & pale - but after a while it becomes
very high coloured - depositing on standing a latritions sediment
the face may be either pale or shrunk or flushed & tinged - this
disease is undoubtedly a hereditary one - more commonly met
with in the male than in the female sex - seldom supervening
before the age of puberty & mostly making its attacks in hot weather
- It is generally preceded by torpor - lassitude - drowsiness
Diagnosis not ~~very~~ ^{very} difficult
Prognosis not easy

of the symptoms of Dyspnea - The Pathology of asthma is ²⁰⁵⁷not
little understood - Cullen attributes it to contraction of the muscular fibres
of the Bronchia - which produces the disturbance in respiration - to which
all the other troublesome affections arise - A late writer ^{Boyle} however of
considerable eminence tells us - that it most commonly arises from
irritation in the air cells of the lungs - from some ^{serious} directly
applied to them or from an accumulation of ^{serous} fluids in them -
but it is evident at least in one part of his theory he has mis-
taken the effect for the cause - Dissections have not as yet afforded
us much information on the subject - after sudden death from asthma
the lungs are perfectly healthy in appearance - except in cases of long
standing - in which Morgagni tells us they bear the marks of morbid
affections & this we should before hand suppose probable - as we know
that the complaint most frequently runs into Hydrothorax or Phthisis
pulmonalis - I think there is always present a spasmodic contract-
ion of the lungs - which may be secondary - to some disorder of the stomach & bowels
which produces spasm & the other symptoms
which I have detailed - But there is sometimes a secondary affection
originating from some impression made on the alimentary canal
Asthma is divided into two species the Spasmodic & the Humoral
the first is called dry & occurs mostly in early life - the second
is called pituitous & is met with oftener in more advanced life - I
do not know whether these distinctions are sufficiently uni-
form to admit of the divisions commonly made - I cannot say
that I think them important in practice - In my opinion a
more correct distinction would be into Idiopathic & Symptomatic
Treatment this is naturally divided into such as is neces-
sary during the progress & such as is necessary during the
cure - All people the heart especially & the lungs have
been found much deranged

L. Muriel In the first instance our object is to eradicate the disease
in the second to prevent its recurrence. To the eye of the practi-
tioner venesection seems to be imperiously demanded - by the
interrupted state of the circulation through the lungs & from
many other circumstances - but it is a ambiguous remedy & con-
demned by most writers - even by its most strenuous advocates
it is allowed that it is productive of much less benefit than might
have been expected - my settled conviction however is that tho' our
anticipations may not be fully answered - still blood letting ^{in violent cases} is useful
& often indispensable - In the inflammatory stage & in plethoric ha-
bits it does good - not only by procuring present relief - but also
by preventing those organic affections of the lungs which are so
apt to follow this disease - here the pulse is not to be trusted
as our guide - all the circumstances must be taken into consid-
eration & particularly the sufferings of the patient - Cases do occur
where T.B. is absolutely prohibited & is of no service - in which
we may resort to the application of cups to the back - this topical
depletion is of signal advantage - Emetics have been objected to
by some practitioners - but the objections made seem to be ve-
ry frivolous - I habitually prescribe them in every case of pneu-
monia or pleurisy - Vomiting abates the febrile action & if well
timed will often prevent its recurrence - Ipecac. is to be prefer-
red here to all other emetics & medicines - its application to asth-
ma originated ^{with Aker-side} - The Doct & Physician - he gave
it during the paroxysm in the dose of 20 grs in order to afford
immediate relief & in the interval from 3 to 5 grs (in the mor-
ning) to effect a complete cure - whether in these small

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does - it produces vomiting or not he tells us it is equally efficacious

Cullen differs from me in the use of emetics promiscuously in the two species of the disease - he thinks though they may be useful in the Humoral they are injurious in the Spasmodic affection Squills have been much used & I think are likely to do good especially in cases of old people - combinations of this medicine with Opium are said to be vastly superior to either of them when given alone - I have never employed them in union

It has been a subject of much dispute whether it is better to vomit or nauseate - I think this should be determined according to circumstances - to break the violence of the attack - vomiting is best adapted - but when we wish to spirit expectoration - we should prescribe nauseating

does & to effect this purpose Ipecacuanha is generally the best medicine but for old people ^{with strong & the lungs} the most stimulating expectorants are to be selected as Squills - Senega - & in these cases I have found the following formula serviceable - R. Lac. Ammonia ʒ. 3. (of the dispenser) Nit. Acid. 1. 5. put in a mortar & stirred - dose - a stable Moon full every

hour or two as required - Purging here as in other febrile complaints is of no importance - but the bowels must be kept in a soluble & regular state ^{Cholera is the best} as constipation alone has caused an attack of this complaint

There has been much dispute with regard to the exhibition of opiates - One thinks them always hurtful - but a discrimination should be made with regard to the time of their administration when given at first they are invariably injurious - but after the disease is broken down ^{on the day of recovery} I am persuaded from my own observations they are invariably useful - What I have

20% said of quin may be applied to all narcotics & antispas-
-modics - Nothing seems more likely (reasoning from analogy) to be
of service than the application of blisters to the chest - but expe-
rience has shown them to be of little advantage - They are said
to be much more beneficial when applied to the extremities -
Dr Rush used to say that blisters to the wrist acted like a
charm - I think it would be best to substitute the Unguent -
-Emul. Tort. applied to the breast - This of acknowledged efficacy
in the analogous disease - Angina Pectoris - Among the remedies
which have been found to give relief during the paroxysm
are large draughts of the coldest water - hot water - strong coffee -
- opposed to the action of the cold air - sitting near the fire with
the feet very close to it - Do not be surprised at my recommenda-
tions to you - remedies so contrary in their nature - This is
not the only disease in which we use medicines or remedies
diametrically opposite in their tendency - In actual practice we are of-
-ten obliged to lay aside the pride of science & rely on the genuine spirit
of Empiricism - to resort to that treatment which has had the sanction of
experience - Inhalations of vapours have often proved of signal ad-
-vantage - the steam of simple hot water is useful - efficacy much
increased by the articles mentioned on a former occasion - The fac-
-titious air or gases were during the reign of Pneumatic Medicine
much employed in asthma - They were commended most extravagantly
particularly Oxygen by Beddoes - Thornton & the enthusiasts - the
practice is "dead & gone to the tomb of ^{all} the Capulets" Stramonium
the root dried & smoked in a pipe has had great reputation as a
palliative I think it best adapted to ^{dry or} spasmodic Asthma -

tobacco will answer at times the same purpose - ^{I believe} ~~though~~ again bath 29
may fail - I have never seen the violent & fatal effects result from
~~Stramonium~~ ^{the} European writers speak of - ^{electricity & galvanism have been used with some success}
To eradicate this disease requires another mode of treatment - I pro-
-ceed now to speak of the practice requisite in the intervals between the
paroxysms - Tonics - The alimentary canal being generally disordered
the management of the case should be like that of Dyspepsia & the re-
-medies there applicable - will be equally effectual in Asthma - par-
-ticularly the Chalybeates - but this is the mildest form of the com-
-plaint - It is often protracted owing to effusions taking place in the
lungs - & here diversities as of advantage - as the pyrexia - Sassa-
-parilla alone ~~or~~ in combination with calomel - & it is sufficiently
well attested that the habitual use of ^{the tonic} ~~garlic~~ is attended with
great advantage - For gum in the form of pills is of service -
these to last one year in domestic practice ^{are very good} combined - Myrrhi-
-noid alone ~~but~~ but its powers are checked by a unit with Peru-
-vian bark or some other vegetable astringent better or prometic.
The cold bath is exceedingly useful - ^{blistering to the extremities} the stomach usually
a good deal affected & gastric irritation evidently a exciting cause
the diet necessarily should be strictly regulated - ^{constipation avoided} the vicissitudes
of temperature are carefully to be avoided & for this purpose, flannel
should be worn next the skin - exercise even hard labour has
been known to cure also long journeys - the efforts of a
military life has cured very old asthmatics - some such cases I
have been acquainted with - The patient should change his residence
it is the change is to be guided by his own experience

Angina Pectoris

This is a ^{comparatively} new complaint & was first noticed by Dr Heberden almost half a century ago - it is of rare occurrence so much so that some have doubted its existence ^{as a distinct disease} - the patient is seized while walking without any premonition with a pain at the cost of the sternum - which extends to ^{one or} both arms to the left most commonly at first not lower than the insertion of the deltoid muscle - but after several attacks extending to the very extremities of the fingers - the attack of pain at first is short - - the continuing the pain does not come on only when the patient is walking - but ⁱⁿ bed - or it is excited by the most trivial circumstances - by any mental affection - laughing - straining at stool & ascending a height produces some disturbance in the respiration - especially if the stomach be distended. ~~Attending symptoms are~~ ^{sometimes great pain} - palpitation of the heart - laborious respiration - a sense of suffocation & other distressing symptoms - appearing to denote the immediate approach of death - This affection is mostly met with in ^{middle} age - robust & corpulent - with short necks - of indolent habits & of arthritic or gouty diathesis ^{has been it is often in the delicate & slender} - our knowledge on the subject of its Pathology is not at all satisfactory - it was formerly held to be Nervous though the part affected was not designated & this view seems to be correct - - Considering the cause symptoms & cure in many respects it resembles asthma & has been called Asthma Scrofulaceum & Asthma convulsivum. Many suppose it to be a species of syncope from ^{Diagnosis. Asthma & Hydrathorax}

and by spasm of the coronary ^{vessels} ~~arteries~~ of the heart - we cannot tell
here the ~~the disease~~ ^{the disease} ~~whether~~ ^{be continuous} - which not the case
show the disease - Dr Horack attributes it to plethora of
the blood vessels - particularly a disproportionate accumulation in
the heart & large vessels - but this theory is ^{scarcely} not better founded than the
last - Alloway (which is by no means established) the pulsus & in-
equality of the circulation continued for - I take this to be the effect of

previous irritation & excitement - rather than the cause of the disease -
I should think it be the cause it would be an almost daily disease -
Defunction have shed little light on this subject - the appearance
is very various - no fat can be perceived in a morbid state -
the heart is most generally diseased by ossification or elongation
on the pericardium is distended by effusion - water has been met
with in the chest - as abscess in the Mediastinum - the Phylloctetic
vessels are in a diseased state & the Pylorus or liver Lacerated
while the heart was quite sound & in appearance perfectly
healthy - My impression is that the primary seat of the disease
is in the stomach & that it extends itself by sympathy to the or-
gans of respiration & that it is generally an intermitter or 2 only af-
fects - ^{this is not original - quite by Bennett} - I cannot now go into the consideration of this action

I have seen several cases taken for Angina Pectoris and in godegna
~~why~~ ^{they were treated as gout}
The affection of the Sternum causes pain in the arcos - in
goutitis there is also pain in the arcos - & in cases of Hyphothorax
a kind of stricture at the wrist is generally perceived -

Treatment - may be divided into that proper for the Paroxysm &
that for the interval - during the Paroxysm keep the patient at
rest & perfectly tranquil - the case urgent & the pulse
tolerably vigorous employ N.L. - the quantity drawn to be

2 1/2 of rubine must be large 20. or 30. or 40 & the case violent must repeat
& perhaps to an equal extent in a short time - such an attack ad-
-mits of no delay - a public & inveterate practice is here inevi-
-tably fatal - it is my practice to urge the lancet untill relief is
obtained & as for a pyrexia with warrant - Th. L. by cir-
-cumstances prohibited - apply cups & blisters to the breast - open
the bowels with calomel & Jalap or an infusion of Senna -

The European practitioners pursue a course of practice direct
- by the reverse - supposing the disease purely Mercurial &
exhibit opium &c. - - The Josophen fully formed can only be
or is more promptly subdued by Th. L. &c. after this opinion &c. good
the remedy - apply Stimulants to the feet

Treatment during the interval to eradicate the disease is either
topical or general - Topical - all agree in the use of
counter irritation - formerly by means of a blister at pre-
- sent the application of Emul. Tat. is preferred - it may be
made into a plaster or a cloth wrung out of the watery solution
may be placed on the breast - it produces a venereal pustule
- an eruption & runs well adapted to keep up irritation
cures have been said to have been thus effected -
much is said to be derived from issues on the wrist of the
thigh - by Mc Bride & Darwin - Dr Park was in the habit
of using permanent blisters to the wrist - which he thought
- equal to issues - - The general remedies are tonics - of
these the Ferrous bark & the mineral tonics are
- universally preferred - as the Copper - Pot Al. & Pot Argent.
by each of these cures have been made I have not used
either of them - but my plan of practice founded on the

pathology I have taught you in as follows - the patient is to a 213
- void all exciting causes - the remedies suited to an atonic & disor-
- dered state of the stomach must be employed - diet light & easy of
- digestion - bowels kept soluble - slight exercise by riding is per-
- missible either in a carriage or a horseback - medicine applicable
- to dyspepsia must be resorted to - if there be any tendency to Marasmus
the mineral acids above mentioned must be resorted to - I
have never met with a case requiring their administration -
- Plethora is to be avoided by antiphlogistics I have
- never seen any tendency to Marasmus
this plan of treatment has been in my hands attended with success
I recommend it with confidence - you must not al-
- ways expect to cure - as cases will occur that will prove
intractable from organic disarrangement -

Pertussis or Whooping Cough.

This disease usually begins like common cold - sometimes commences abruptly - & is early attended with that paroxysmic sonorous ~~from~~
- from which it derives its name - at other times this symp-
- tom does not make its appearance till late in its progress & in some
cases not at all - The paroxysmic period of its continuance is 3 weeks
longer - ~~the~~ ^{the} paroxysm consists of a number of short
inspirations rapidly succeeding each other so as almost to cause
suffocation - to obviate which violent coughing is induced -
- then it terminates a discharge of blood
The disease proves to arise from a specific contagion - generally
not affecting persons more than once in their lives - tho. there
are exceptions to this rule - it times also it appears as an
epidemic - spreading rapidly & extensively - It is 2
times more probable

Diagnosis - from Catarrh not difficult

24 There has been much dispute as to the nature & seat of this disease - some contend that it affects the air vessels of the lungs - others that it is seated in the Larynx & Pharynx - others ^{with some probability} that it is primarily a disorder of the alimentary canal - with which the pulmonary system sympathizes - by some it is supposed to be a spasmodic disease - others assert that it exhibits all the phenomena of inflammation -

Till lately we knew very little of this complaint - a few years since Dr. Watt - treated it very well - the result of his researches on the subject are - that ^{all} the organs of respiration are seriously affected - much in the same way as in the more inflammatory cases of catarrh - the lungs are inflamed - the air cells are found filled with a mucus or ferrous matter - the lungs often form adhesions to the pleura ^{there is also adhesion of the lungs to the diaphragm & to the heart} -

Treatment - The Practitioner has been almost entirely surgical & I have little here to propose - - a selection should be made of the numerous & diversified remedies - Two indications present themselves in Pectus - First to subdue the violence of the disease - Second to overcome the habits of perverted Association - which often continue long after the cause which produced it has been exhausted - In the first stage we are to employ depletion - regulated by sound discretion & carefully watching the effect - If the child ^{or adult} should be robust & florid ^{or plethoric} I should not hesitate as to the propriety of B.L. - it is demanded by the interrupted state of the circulation in the lungs & is found to relieve all troublesome symptoms - if necessary repeat bleed especially if complicated with hæmorrhage

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frequently - Emetics very beneficial in the early stages - in violent
cases they should be repeated once or twice a day for a week or two
they are not well adapted to cases occurring in advanced life - but
in children they are of much service - after vomiting freely - give
nauseating doses - This keeps down the fever & promotes expecto-
ration - I prefer Ipecac - Dr Rush the Vit. alb. - which he
regarded as an antispasmodic as well as an emetic - constipation
attacks the first stage - remove it by mercurial purges - there
are of more benefit than ^{break the force & shorten the course} as were purges - purge with Colomel
2 or 3 times in a few ^{2 or 3} days - at first Blisters are usefully reducing
topical inflammation - & removing the congestion of the lungs - so
apt to occur in the disease - ^{opium if the head is affected} Extra - cups & Leeches

In the second & declining stage - the febrile & inflammatory
action pretty well reduced - ^{opium is palliative & of use} all the class of Narcotics -
& antispasmodics are here used - ^{given in consultation & tincture} the most the best &
the antispasmodic is the best of the works in this disease according to
some - the watery saturated solution of Aprocateda is better
done for a child of 2 or 3 years a desert Moon Pull - every 3 or 4 hours
the ^{fixed} alkalies as Potash & soda are employed with benefit
- ^{with Laudanum} Tinct. of the - a favourite prescription of Dr Physick - dose
3 or 4 gts at a time - until ^{this generally the 3rd day} strangury is produced when all
the symptoms of peritonitis disappear good in perverted spontaneity

My practice is as follows - bleed according to the state
of the system - exhibit mercurial purges - if there is accumula-
tion in the Bronchia - resort to emetics - frequently repeat & in the
interval give nauseating doses - for the symptoms of congest-
ion & oppression of the lungs cup & blister - opium is good
the head affected - blister the nape of the neck

216 after the inflammatory stage as a palliative - at this pe-
riod use the alkalies or solution of allopathica but best
In the treatment must use the strict antiphlogistic plan
animal food entirely forbidden ^{diet low} - no exposure to the
air unless the weather is very mild & warm ^{a change of situation}
From exposure many cases of Catarrh & Pneumonia
inflammation have occurred & death has ensued ^{especially in the young} - I would
therefore impress on you the necessity of avoiding it -

on perverted also states - keeping up the disease - the bark - does
like it much - quinine - may be given - perhaps it is
= arsenical solution - much doubts its efficacy - sacchar - & but
given - much used much - sulphur - is good - irritate
liniments are of great service - especially the opium in the
mitis with
desiderant

gastritis or Inflammation of the Stomach

Is divided into Phlegmonous & Erysipelatous or Erythema-
tous - either as the one or the other coats of the stomach are in-
flamed - but the difference is not owing to this cause - it arises
from a specific difference of action - I shall now speak only
of the active inflammation of the stomach - which generally commences ^{the}
excited by all the ordinary causes of inflammation - more
particularly by cold - such as cold drinks - by stimulating
or poisonous draughts - by local injuries - as blows - vom-
iting & by expelled or misplaced gout - & uniformly excited
by ^{irregular} ^{fever} ^{symptoms} are acute pain in the part - tenderness to the touch
internal heat - excessive irritability of the stomach - with
violent vomiting - ^{intense} ^{thirst} as the disease advances the epigastric
& umbilical regions become tense - great prostration of
strength - the pulse is small, hard, corded & not very quick.
The progress of the disorder is very rapid - when the symptoms
deserve no good or the contrary a very inordinate degree
for it

become aggravated - debility increases - ^{or vaguer} the extremities
become cold - then is fainting & weak pulse - with eyes
often low delirium - There are usually the precursors of
gangrene or phlegmon - - - - - besides these there are anomalous
symptoms occurring from delirium sympathy - as a pain
& inflammation of the ^{ball of the} great toe - & this the only symptom - This
has been observed by myself several times - also to Dr. Physic & others
Now & then it shows itself by an acute purpura in the groin alone
One of the common symptoms of yellow fever - was a paralytic
affection of one or both arms - ^{diff. in sphincter} The female pudendum
is sometimes inflamed - with pain & itching - at times
great intolerance of light & aversion of food & many of the
symptoms of Hydrophobia - in which disease the stomach
is highly inflamed - The indication is obvious - from
the violence of the inflammation - must resort to T.L. independ-
-ent of the state of the pulse & apparent debility - must not de-
-lay - a few hours may make a material alteration - it is
-pure - should detract at once 20. or 30. oz - from the same
these large bleedings to be repeated as necessary - has been
200. oz - taken - ^{topical bleedings by cups & leeches} The symptoms of debility & pros-
-tration are apt to deceive us - after T.L. - blisters to the
whole stomach - ^{they quiet it & prepare it for medicine} it is a mistake to use small blisters
in this disease - Fomentation to the abdomen ^{great} are of use
sometimes must use cold where they seem to do better
The stomach so irritable that we cannot exhibit purgatives
heat act ^{in the same way} - after these blisters
must give large & mild injections - as 1 lb. pts of warm water
with a little laud - & frequently repeated - They keep the
bowels soluble - & act as internal Fomentations -
peritonitis may run its course and in gangrene
there will not be one symptom that denotes
it - This has been observed by several I once

218 as ~~though~~ ^{the} stomach will bear it give some into lax-
-itive as castor oil - or give opium ^{in small doses} I prefer the latter
as it is less nauseous - & less irritating - hence may be given
when no other medicine can be taken - Epsom salts are
very suitable - to relieve the irritation of the stomach:
the best prescription is lime water & milk - & nodyne in-
-jections - I have often succeeded with the warm bath - it
excites perspiration - comforts the patient - calms the stomach
& causes centrifugal determination - should as much
as possible avoid drink & allay the thirst by very small
quantities of fluid - the best is ^{lemonade} ~~lemonade~~ excellent
Ipecac indicated - ^{of the patient's drink} ~~this time alone~~ ^{we carbonate of ammonia}
opium in this & other cases often the occurrence of gagging
of opium fails - at the same stage I with confidence recommend
Hes. Cuscutina - is most strikingly advantageous -
There is another species of Gastritis occasioned by swallow-
-ing poisons - the term Poison relates to the dose
taken - & the condition of the person at the time of taking it
is aphorism in the schools of our science is "Not all medi-
-cines in large doses are poisons & all poisons in small doses are
medicines" - They may be treated of under the heads of ~~or~~
~~vegetable & mineral poisons~~ ^{of vegetable & mineral poisons} &
~~of acids & corrosives~~ - called where an overdose of opium had
been taken - vomit by a combination of Emetic tartar 10 grs &
Ipecac 30 grs or may use Sulph. cupri - - the susceptibility of
the stomach is almost destroyed must ~~the~~ give very large doses
should they produce no effect - may perhaps succeed by disten-
-ding the stomach with 2 or 3 qts of warm water - tickling
refers the therapeutics for the mode of action &c

the patient with a catheter - a by an injection of Tanta Emetica & 219
applying cold to the head & far less cold water -
If we have a patient with a stomach pump must use it -
on the body ice to the 7th interspace head awaker -
must couple act - the effects after dislodging the matter itself -
- capability - the patient - vomit -
by sinapisms & stimulating clysters - moving the patient about does
nothing had failed -
not think of very great use - Castigation might be good as we
may administer a large dose of opium - to an animal & prevent
it by flogging him pretty soundly - has not found the Vegi-
- tables acids of any use as antidotes to opium - The Carb. aqua
Ammonica is far preferable - & may be almost considered an an-
- tidote - should not be given so much as antidotes as to correct the state
of the stomach after the ejection of the poison -
- difficulty of respiration - treat as from the cause - but they do
not bear V.S. so well - but apply cups to the back & the jugular vein
may be opened to relieve the head - must at times
all the vegetable narcotics - except - Tobacco & Digitalis -
- resort to V.S. - opium is said to be good - water
when digitalis has been taken - stimulate with brandy - Vol. alk -
vinegar - not to be given soon after Vol. alk as may form
oil of turpentine recommended by Orfila - inspiring to the extreme
- ities of ammonia comparatively inert -
The treatment for an overdose of Meats - when it
does not kill immediately as it does at times - treat as for opium
also dash on the head & body cold water - also give to drink -
must distinguish from apoplexy - by the smell of the breath - & the
other circumstances - & here must use the proper remedies as
bleeding general & topical - But it must be recollected that
where opium has been taken the system cannot bear V.S. &
depletion by other means - to the same extent - as in common fevers

The first indication in case of poison - Roke - to
the stomach is to cause its ejection

we are told that the Turkmen commit suicide by drinking
a glass of vinegar after taking a large dose of opium
- becomes a state of morphia much more automatic
- some opium

Mineral Poisons, immediately ejected & have

When these poisons are taken into the stomach - we must in
 a great measure rely on antidotes & those substances calculated to
 produce decomposition - ^{generally a hazardous practice} better to com-
 bine them with some emetic or give them after an emetic
 - lime is albumen - the white of egg beat up with water or milk
 here are of great efficacy & render the substances on which used.

Kidney's or the acetate of copper - many of the preparations of
 copper - antitoxin - sugar & water in very large quantities - it
 brings the offending matter off - Muriate of Tin - Milk
 largely given is the best antidote - Nit. Argent. antidote - Muriate
 of Soda ^{of importance} as the article has lately been much used
 internally - The prep. of Lead or Baytes - give Sulfur of
 Soda or Sulfur of Magnesia - these prevent their bad effects -
 a over dose of Emetic Tartar & the other antimonial prep-
 give red-ditable astringents - infusion of R. Bark or of green tea -
 The Mineral Acids - give the calcined Magnesia ^{largely} - it
 neutralizes them - For the Alkalies - Vinegar or the acetic acid
 largely - For arsenic there has been discovered no antidote
 Charcoal was once thought to be - but it is not -

Would not in my own practice (nor would advise you) to
 use the antidotes in preference to Emetics - when we can
 - not clear the noxious from the stomach - must then prefer
 them - Must be careful when arsenic is taken not to ad-
 - mit any thing oily to be taken - as it increases the effect
 of the arsenic - All the Mineral Poisons produce
 inflammation of the stomach - must be treated as Gastritis
 in poisoning from whatever cause it is better
 to resort immediately to an emetic or to assist the
 emetic ^{the article is an emetic}

from the causes - V.S. blisters &c - After procuring
a alarming extent of exhaustion - violent vomiting - low delirium
excessive pain in the stomach - diarrhoea of virus - Pulse extremely
-ly low - quick & small & tremulous - with great heat &
wretchedness - would here recommend the *Res Terebinth*
usually from a speculative notion - have never used it in pre-
-cisely such a case - - - - -

generally give stimulants after the full action
of an emetic - The best in general is calomel of Annam
or the *Aqua Arsenionia* if there is prostration

Enteritis - or Inflammation of the intestines

The disease arises from the same causes. That Gastric
-itis arises from - I present the same symptoms - treated in
nearly the same way - by the same remedies - is attended with the same
degree of danger - & takes rapid ^{has ended in a few hours in gangrene} in its progress - & calls for
bold & decisive practice - The pulse can be no guide in either -
It is here of much more consequence to open the bowels - can
be subdued by V.S. otherwise purges are injurious & will lead to
-stipation - Effort always attends - The practice is to give
no effect - Should there be much real prostration, may be
at sufficient dose of Calomel - & if it is tardy in its operation
the abdomen to work it off with oil or Epsom Salts - The obstruction
removed - but the bowels soluble with creed or mild lax-
-itives - - The remainder of the treat - as in Gastritis - - -

1 - This disease is situated in the mucous surface of first
but soon extends to the other coats &c

The bowels are divided in large & small - infla of the
small called duodenitis - of the large colitis - -

& the term Gastro-enteritis is now used as it is not
easy to distinguish the difference between Gastritis &
Enteritis - it is of no importance, pathologically they
are the same - generally arise from cold &c

Peritonitis

This disease is insidious in its approach - comparatively little understood & demands somewhat a peculiar treatment - The peritoneum is liable to acute & chronic inflammation -

First of the acute - it is preceded by chills or shivering & fever - pulse small - quick & chorded - soon comes a great heat in the abdomen - also pain - at times confined to one part - but often over the whole belly - with great tenderness & soreness to the touch - there is thirst - dry tongue & fauces has run the tongue moist - this very seldom happens in 2 or twelve hours the soreness of the abdomen is so increased that the weight of the bed clothes cannot be borne - The pulse becomes extremely quick - beating 120-130 or 140 in a minute the follows terror & swelling of the abdomen - the tongue becomes encrusted - the patient lies on his back with his knees drawn up - this posture is very constantly chosen as the disease advances all the symptoms increase - perhaps the pain may suddenly cease - very insidious often - indeed always fatal - at the same time the pulse sinks & becomes very rapid - so as not to be counted - the patient vomits or with excretion of dark colored matter resembling coffee grounds - cold clammy sweats - cold extremities the countenance haggard - respiration difficult - immediately precede death

Diffusion - reveals inflammation of every part of the peritoneum except the anterior lining of the abdominal wall - most of the following cases than difficult labours, the from the support being withdrawn, suddenly withdrawn & the peritoneum left in a weak flaccid state

murders - the bowels are often affected - - - - - 228

Diagnosis - may be confounded with enteritis - but it is not of moment to distinguish them - as the treatment is much the same

In Peritonitis there is no desire to go to stool nor is the pain relieved in the least by the most copious evacuations - -

Treatment - much a matter of dispute - My practice is to carry the employment of lancet as far as ^{the early stage} the strength of the patient will allow - with the attending circumstances - saying no regard to the pulse - which is depressed ^{probably} - proportion to the violence of the attack - I take at first 20. or 30. 3 - & if no effect is produced - I repeat it - ^{according to the emergency} I have taken a day from 40. to 70. 3. but will not alone cure it

T.L. is indispensable - It will be proper to recur to local bleeding by cups or leeches to the abdomen - next induce sweating - which ^{may be repeated again & again} often acts like a charm - best to employ the external means to promote perspiration - the vapour bath - assisted by diaphoretic combined with opium - Dover's powder for instance - - -

Blisters of great service when timed - but not in the first stage & should be preceded by direct depletion - & warm fomentations to the abdomen - as warm bread & milk poultices the effects are great - not only for the ease of the patient - but

they act on the disease & lessen its violence. The French do not use blisters - but they are of great use when well timed

Dr. Chopin thinks purging ~~inoperative~~ of benefit in this case & ^{used largely in the commencement} uses purgatives - castor oil / or writers of great respectability as in ^{poison of fenses in the dis-} 13 of ^{the first stage} - having thus evacuated ^{omit them & use} enemata - I do not see why they should not be of as much service as in all other cases of Phlegmasia - enemata or

of service, and largely as emetics! Diet. mucilaginous the system is depressed not weak & take care of stimulants over leech Peritonitis after attacks suddenly without warning - and very quick in fatal ^{in the abdomen} & is recommended by some late writers but I think not from practice 1. calomel & opium recommended & used in the dimbing stage but Spectator is much better & I cure it - enemata of the opium & ^{tympanitis which often occurs}

224 must develop action by wounds both & diaphoretics the
first ungethlanent **Chronic Peritonitis**

This form of the disease is obscure & ill defined - ^{more difficult to treat} - ^{Heberden} -
on gradually for weeks or as ^{Heberden} tells us for months - with-
out exciting any ~~alarm~~ suspicion of its dangerous ter-
-dency - - There is slight soreness of the belly on pressure
tendency from one ilium to the other - The patient complains more of
the pain somewhat quickened - Tongue furred in the morning
sightless thin pain - The abdominal muscles often loose but the
+ the face pale with an expression of languor & distress -
is agitated but under sleep - In the advanced stages the
It after some time assumes the acute form & in the
superficial vessels of the abdomen enlarge & become somewhat
show redness - as the previous exhausted periods
varicose & diarrhoea is liable to occur
distention - must use the treatment as far as circumstan-
-ces will admit - ^{that is} laid down in acute Peritonitis in the former
| Page - | Where symptoms of gangrene occur must ex-
-hibit 1 lb of turpentine in large dose a table Spoonfull every
two or three hours - - - - -

+ Occurrence of the feet in the evening with increase of pyrexia
1 suppuration may occur without any pain - do of the pleura should
therefore watch with care

Colic

A common, dangerous & distressing affection - calling into
agitation all the resources of our art - ^{the flatulent} - It has
been defined - a painful distention of the lower part of the
abdomen - attended with a twisting round the navel &
 spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles - It is
divided into three kinds - the Flatulent - the Billious &
Colica Pictorum

Diagnosis - by the spasms & is the commonest & can
from pressure - may be confounded with hernia & strangulated
Cholera - known by the introduction of the finger - it is very bad & best
Prognosis has never been a discover when the patient had vomited & had
matters

Flatulent. Colic.

Known by the flatulence - by the causes producing it - as eating indigestible food - as cabbage - cold wet - constipation &c - - - - -
Symptoms are sickness & vomiting - with spasmodic pains in the belly - the pulse is at first little affected when infla comes on
the pulse is small hard & corded
Treatment - proper at first to evacuate the stomach - by giving warm water or warm camomile tea - - should the colic
be intractable by cordials - carminatives & anodynes - as warm
toddy - & the - mint or other excited oils - & Opium
when it arises from cold - must not procure vomiting - but must
first apply warmth to the part - the stomach & abdomen - by
hot bricks - bottles of hot water - bags of warm rath - & by ashes
or hot oats - - - - - when infla - if it must not be stayed
the oil then used should give a purgative
to complete the cure & obviate the tendency to relapse - - -

The only case of Bilious Jaundice I ever saw was brought
on by eating cabbage - the patient died with stercoraceous
vomiting. For introduction, we Opium largely
think the pain probably depends on distension of the bowels
the oil of Mint 13 } is collected } dose tea }
if it is impure 13 } dose tea }
Billious. Colic.

Endemic at the south - & may be considered the common
bilious fever turned in on the bowels - attacks at the same
season that Bilious fever is apt to occur - - - - -
Symptoms - - - preceded by chills - attended with high ant
+ rise action - & precipitation of bile - violent pain at the navel
There is at times vomiting of stercoraceous matter depend
ing on inverted peristaltic motion or introversion
known blindness to attenuate with colic cured by drastic
purgatives

Diagnosis - Dr. Rush distinguished it from other colics by the Hills - which usually when it is -

Treatment - being highly inflammatory - T.S. is indispensable - by T.S. I have seen it instantly arrested - or so mitigated as to give little trouble afterwards - to effect this the lancet must not be sparingly used - must take about 20-30 at once, ^{leeches & punctations to the abdomen} - the next indication is to open the bowels - which are usually costive - must first tranquillize the stomach with lime water & milk - with a mucilage of starch - ^{this was always the practice of John Hunter} should give ^{as an auxiliary} the warm bath is of great utility - if it fails - must again resort to T.S. & laxative injections - as a pint of Senega tea - if it should not remove constipation add 1.5. ^{or more} of Jalap -

It has been found useful to inject cold ^{water in large quantity} into the rectum when failing - may use tobacco injection - not more than 1/23 is a pint of boiling water ^{as a solvent & best} or may use the smoke - the best way says Earle - (1828) is to use tobacco in cremina of ~~the~~ ^{the} is a good ^{one} - this may at any time be taken away.

I have derived many times great benefit from cremina of Tart. Emet. - 20. grs may be used at once - it induces great relaxation - was once called to see a child that had some food sticking in its throat - the case was urgent - I had no probang with me - I gave a Tart. Emet. & so great relaxation was induced that the food went down & passed without resistance into the stomach.

Mechanical distension of the lower bowels has succeeded in giving injections if we have not the late improved instrument - should use a flexible catheter - the Resecting catheter the best - insert 4 or 10 inches - so as to act on the colic

in removing constipation — Stimulating allayed must gradually
with purgatives by the mouth — I have known Sulphur & Mag-
nesia to operate upon the most obstinate had been tried in vain
Castor oil ^{10 or 15} of ^{the} best quality works very quick — none
the purgatives I prefer in this case is a combination
of ^{5 to 10} grains of Coloured ^{the stomach} — every 2 or 3 hours
Bittering are enough to cure the whole abdomen is
indispensable

Then means fairly must salivate - use the medicine
ex - & internally - acts as it would opera-
ly increasing the secretion from the bowels - we
may almost always expect cure from it as
soon as sol occurs the bowels give way
Colica Pictorum -

once very common. now rare - its name from Poitou in France, ^{the word it is wine} where it prevailed very much - In England called Devonshire colic - but in the city to prove it as it was ^{was in France} cause & once supposed to be induced by ^{exclusive use of} lead alone - but has other causes ^{etc} - such as the use of the acids - lemonade - vinegar & even cider - crise fruit - indigestible (almond) or cabbage exposure to cold - ^{sleeping in newly painted rooms} acid bile &c - the general cause is lead in some shape or other - hence most common where lead is most used as among printers & painters &c. symptoms - caused by lead - a slow pain in the stomach extending down to the intestines - with a twisting round the navel - nausea & vomiting - thirst - anxiety - frequent tho' ineffectual desire to go to stool - urine very small quick & corded - differing thus from Biliousness has never been seen Sat. produced it & cured. he has been at a dose - it purged with tourmaline & turmeric

Colic - which has a strong pulse - after ^{short} while the pain increases - the belly becomes tender - the abdominal muscles throw into contortions & the intestines ^{throw} so as to some degree to prevent the infection of mucus a vomiting of dark fonnaceous bile takes place - in the more advanced stages the head is much distressed - & now comes on nervous tremors & more of loss of paralysis - depraved vision - - - - -

Treatment nearly as in Bilious colic - First blood-letting - withstanding the state of the pulse - next Jergs & here a combination of Opium & Calomel as in Bilious colic - then freely use the other means enumerated to overcome constipation - Castor oil has been almost consecrated to this case - Dr. Ferri's 5 grs 2 or 3 times a day acts as a purgative & a terrefacient, dashing cold water on the abdomen has been extolled as removing constipation or injecting it into the bowels

The best practice is with emetics, ^{& opium} as soon as salivation occurs. The bad symptoms are at an end & the paralysis so apt to follow avoided - - -

Blister on the abdomen as of ^{eminent} service but must be large - Eudyma clysters are to be used

And flannel & the flannel roller to be worn next the skin - - -

Prognosis in the commencement evil and but the sequelae if not cured are very obstinate - think that as lead is so corrected by mercury might not mercury correct the bad effects of Lead?

Hydracanth of the French settlers in India the death of 24
a dog from cholera. ~~The~~ Morbidity. great number of victims

A disease generally of warm weather ^{It consists in copious}
discharge of bilious matter both upwards & downwards - with
considerable griping - like Bilious colic it is a fever then
- and is on the alimentary canal & is cured by much the same
treatment part of remedies - may now & then be traced to indiges-
-tible food - Besides the symptoms already mention-
-ed - there are some pain & distension of the abdomen - with
flatulency - the pulse ^{weak} becomes more weak as the disease ad-
-vances - with tendency to fainting - the respiration is hur-
-ried - ^{the} tongue ^{is} turned ^{on} a ^{milky} appearance
- red - the surface is ^{red} cold & moist - attended with
cramps or spasmodic contraction & great pain - becom-
-ing extremely harassing to the patient - there is little fever

Cholera resembles many of the bowel affections - but
is peculiar - & is to be treated accordingly -

Diagnosis - from colic by the absence of consti-
-pation - & from Dysentery & Diarrhoea by the
discharges being of pure bile - It is at first
a gastric irritation - the stomach is the primary seat
of the disease -

Causes - are exposure to cold - or some impure air
- the stomach as the influence of Marsh-Miasma &c -

The first vomiting is of the cruditates of the stomach
afterwards comes bile - & the Liver becomes affected

The bile is not so acrimonious ^{as in health} - the quantity is
large - Nitrom acid 13 compound cer-
ulion 4 or 5 - Fine Opium 40 gts - Table Spoonful a dose
every 15 or 20 minutes

230 Treallment The indication is to remove the irritating
substances from the stomach - the first place -
however in some cases the administration of opium
is the very commencement will put a stop to the disease
& produce the passage of mucus a powerful anodyne
~~on the old opium will may be retained on the stomach~~
~~the practice (or caution) of opium~~ - to aid the vom-
-iting by draughts of warm water &c This is the
practice founded on prejudice - I see no reason
for not giving an emetic at once instead of delu-
-ging the stomach - My practice is to give at
once 20. grs of ^{spirit of opium} ~~Opium~~ - ^{by warm drinks} It evacuates & is an antispas-
-modic - ^{then give castor oil or castor oil} to remove irritation & spasm & L. is an
admirable remedy - but must be used with judgment

In doubtful cases should precede the lancet by the warm
bath - which itself is of great service alone - ^{where I am forbidden must touch the abdomen}

Opium is of great service but given in the form of en-
-ema - repeated every 3 or 4 hours - given by the mouth
it should always be in a solid form & an old pill

must apply warm fomentations to the stomach - as a
bag of cloves wrung out of hot spirits - this of great
as well as great advantage - to allay the irritability of
the stomach give Lime water & milk &c ^{but must}
~~rel on opium - give by the rectum~~ ^{largely}
~~which are large and the stomach~~ I should the patient
to one a bath of the extremities -

Cholera M. is sometimes very rapid I have known it
fatal in a few hours - this is not common ^{could not}
must avoid all exciting causes - as hot cold - night

+ Chap Marks that in the commencement of nearly all diseases
when there is much pain & a very small pulse it should
be considered as an oppressed pulse & draw blood slowly

an exasperation of any kind &c & was planned ^{bowels & stomach} ^{at home}
of the stomach must be restored by the ^{undigitable} ^{or the elixir of Vitruvius} ^{Chickens water good as}
rice hitus - as Luapra ^{or the elixir of Vitruvius} ^{Chickens water good as}
= or to allow the system to react
would not have lost the of great service
calomel given in small doses always the irritability
+ in of emigrant service

Cholera Infantum

Almost peculiar to the U. States - little has been written on it -
Causes ^{It is nearly entirely confined to the cities}
^{Indigestion} ^{fact in children more than in adults} - the
+ the hot air of cities appears the general cause
of the disease ^{caused by irregularities in diet - & clothing - the irritation of}
^{worms} ^{the children most liable to it between 12 & 18 months}
has been known at 2 months - none after 2 years
Symptoms show that it affects its violence on the viscera
- protracted cases there is effusion on the brain
- inflammation of the alimentary canal - the peritonaeum inflamed
- and - liver decaying - the gall bladder filled with vitiated
bile - It runs closely allied to the acute affection of more
advanced life - the calibre of the viscera is sometimes
so much contracted by the thickening of the coats that a quill will
hardly pass ^{Dr. Chapman practices in urgent cases to give}
but in more severe cases the liver generally affected -
with often be necessary to stop the stomach before giving the
medicine by poultices - lime water & milk &c - when
ingestions are great give Peppermint - though prejudice is against
+ give in small quantities at a time
its use - my experience teaches me different

I think in this as well as in the other bowel affections we are
praying too far - the purgatives are only intended to relieve the
irritation & not of themselves to irritate - - - -

232 next resort to those medicines that quiet the stomach & determine to the surface of the body - for this the following serves well
Opium 1. gr Calomel 3. grs Ipecac 3. grs - divide into 4 pills 1 every 3. or 4 hours - anodyne injections for the same purpose

To relax the skin & determine to the surface use the warm bath - this also equalizes the unequal temperature of this disease but it is necessary that it should be frequently repeated - may be rendered more effectual by adding to it salt - Cayenne pepper or brady &c repeat daily or twice a day - brandy hot applied

Blister in every stage are useful to the stomach abdomen & the extremities - the agent veritate - in some cases when respiration does not take place there is no diaphoresis
Cholera continuing it is apt to run into diarrhoea - with

tormenta & tremor - for this use - Creta. ppt. 2.3.
Tinc opii. 14. grs ^{chubarb & Gum Arabic} ~~Cal. Tart. 1.5~~ - Sacc - alba 1.3 - ~~aneth~~ ^{+ water} ~~Sacc alba~~
1.3 - Aqua Cinnamon 3.3 - Tinc opii 14 grs - Aqua 3.3 - Aggr
R Rhu. 10. grs Magn. Usta 30. grs - Tinc opii 14 grs - Ol. Ricini 4. grs
Sacc. 1.3 - Aggr - Violeta 11 grs - Ol. Ricini 1.3 - Sacc 1.3 - Tinc opii
15. grs - while stirring add Aqua Calis. 5.3 - may add Gum Arabic

simple profuse diarrhoea must be treated as is common with astringents - alone 2 or 3 grs with 1/2 gr of opium every 3 or 4 hours &c - the best is a strong infusion of the dew or blackberry of our country - ^{The Saccat is excellent 1/2 to 1/4 or 1/2 times a day}
above all the remedies is a stage to empty the bowels & then add a little opium & oil scrap. the in a ride in a carriage in the

must attend to the clothing of the child that it is warm & the child should not be wear within the year - the dentition should be attended to & the gums cut as this always disposes to disease of the bowels & is common to many it death & when the bowels become weak give balsam or opes temp - also anodyne injections
has seen Brian be stop by a flannel roller on the whole of the abdomen

Dysentery, Dysenteria

Cullen defines this to be a contagious fever - in which the patient has
mucous or bloody stools - with much griping & tenderness - the faeces for
the most part being retained - Except the operation of its contagiousness
this definition does not require amendment - The History is familiar
- Symptoms are chills alternating with flushings - frequent pulse
gripings soon follow - with propensity to go to stool - in some
cases the local affection is the first symptom - In others the
disease is preceded by loss of ^{strength &} appetite, constipation, nausea
vomiting & the comes a irritation of the bowels - As the disease
advances the evacuations become frequent & painful - tenesmus
& tenderness increased by flatulence - profluvium and often happens
the alvine discharges are changed becoming frothy mucous or
streaked with blood - in some cases there is haemorrhage of pure
blood - coagulated lumps like pieces of cheese are found in
the stools ^{sometimes pure blood} - now & the profluvia pass - & invariably give the passage
in addition to the above the is fever shown by the heat
of the ^{joined tongue} & restlessness - the pulse not very full or ^{however tense or corded it} ~~active~~ ^{may be}
This point may be considered the crisis - the disease some
times ~~terminates~~ ^{quiesces} in a few days - but is often more protracted
If not arrested it becomes very serious & alarming - the
pain increases - there is great prostration of strength -
the extremities become cold - the abdomen becomes
tense - Petechiae - Haemorrhage & aphthae make their appearance
convulsions of the gut sometimes takes place

Bluish purple pulse - the urine discharges resemble the washings
of meat - these symptoms are generally the precursors of
Death - but not inevitably - for I have known recoveries
from them all - a gradual putridity is favourable & ^{versa}
causes - Not from contagion unless attended by
- ves of a Typhus ^{or congestive} character - the poisons do not produce it
it is the result from the extreme vessels in the Typhus state
the most common causes are the ordinary sources of our sea-
sonal fevers, - ^{as miasm - sudden changes of weather} - and food - not infrequently occurs as an
epidemic - may be caused by a shock to respiration - some-
times accompanies catarrh & has been known to alternate with
chrematizem - crude fruit - spoiled food in prisons - sudden
changes from salt to fresh meat & vice versa & ditto animal &
Typhus calls dysentery - febris tertiana - & it undoubtedly is
vegetable food
& it assumes the intermittent, remittent or continued forms ~~the last~~
It may be either inflammatory or Typhus - This disease usually
~~always commences~~ commences in the stomach - afterwards affec-
ting the bowels & spreading itself on the large intestines
Dissection shows these parts inflamed & otherwise diseased
The indications are to remove inflammation - remove irritation &
opium - to open the bowels & restore ^{the secretions of the liver &} respiration
Emetics only in Miasmatic districts & where the stomach is
overloaded - as the disease usually presents My practice
is as follows - T. S. ^{the usual quantity of no use} indispensable I must take 20. 30. 5.
it is a ^{the} forbidden herb ^{the} horsemuchoidal vegetable
is an admirable remedy - & affords all the after labours &
is a still of immense utility & removes the spasmodic constri-
tions - with the removal of which alone we are enabled to open
the bowels of super-caloried either alone or with rhubarb
if ~~it begins its operation~~ does not - follow it up with some
T. S. must be used quickly or not at all as no respiration
- life tenacious of life than the numerous typhus of the bowels
& we can scarcely bleed safely after the first 24 hours

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laxative or an emetic - & for this purpose are the oil castor & Elix-
-ir-patts - & it is sound practice to purge a little round
natural evacuations are produced - while the acid fells
remain the pills cause irritation & inflammation when we pur-
ge with oil - the doses given are too small
I mean with early use of opium - notwithstanding the au-
-thority to the contrary - as the disease depends on irritation & if
we can soothe this we have natural forces
some into purging evacuation - the febrile action
as shown by the pulse must have been reduced by direct
depletion before the use of diaphoretics.

In the early stage there is no substitute for the Laxative -
I know a Physician of this city who says he can cure the dis-
-ease by two remedies alone - T.P. & opium - I cannot go
quite so far - but believe every much may be done with them
except it is a kind of catarrh wh
sweating in the early stage is injurious & fatal very
often - I will watch your ways with by the mortality is
-duced - --- Akeridge & Richter both favoured this

practice - but beware of it - Broussais views are similar
as far as to avoid purges - but this will not answer
to purgation in dysentery I employ & prepare the following
Opium 4 grs - Calomel 16 grs - Ipecac 8 grs - divide into 8
doses - one every 2 or 3 hours - this is the best preparation
as long as there is wished for a discharge - but for more
copious sweating may use Dowers Powder -

Ipecac alone or combined has been highly extolled in
this disease - it has been given in all stages & large
doses 30 grs but it is of opinion - only in the early stage
that very large doses can be given with advantage
this is to be combined with Laudanum 40 grs this spe-
-cial repeat the dose when it is generally retained the patient
must be kept in the recumbent posture

256 Antimonials should circumstances require - they are not in
general as good as Ipecac - Sir George Baker & Sir Geo Pingle
to the contrary - You will find Ipecac ^{generally} meet ~~the~~ your views in the
treatment of this disease

Emollients - to the ~~stomach~~ ^{the relief of} Ploeg & spasm & promote perspiration
to the stomach & bowels, never to be neglected -

Painments have been employed - for the most part of Laudanum
but of late the Lys Terchenthine has been much employed - & is un-

-doubtedly of service - especially where there has been much pain &
distention of the abdomen - cloths wrung out of it are laid to the ab-
domen - to remove the pain before it - relieve spasmodic

uneasiness & promote digestion - we may use the warm bath in
adults - but is much more convenient in children & here should
always be resorted to - if we determine to sweat thoroughly - use the vapor
bath is said to be of great utility in all the severe symptoms attending

A flannel collar carried up from the hips to the neck
during the course of the disease has not been used, it is acute dysentery
is of evident utility - I have been in the habit of using it in

Chronic dysentery - Diarrhea & Cholera Infantum

After purging & one or two copious bleedings - I cover
the whole abdomen with a blister - the inconvenience
of a raw abdomen in this disease is far overrated - If
you are not falsely tender & employ the remedy you will
have reason to be delighted with its effects -

+ The painful affections I allude to Tormenta & Tenesmus &
require particular attention for Tormenta - the following

formula is well calculated - when there is at the same time
great accumulation in the intestines - to remove it - ^{this the following mixture} - R -

Kiame 1.5 - Gum Arabic 1.5 Aloe alba .15 - Tine quipon 50 to 60 grs

Aqua Mentha or Cinamon 2.5 - give a table spoonfull every 12 or 14 hours

Saccharatum & Ipecac are of eminent service - has

found a solution of a spoonfull of salt in 4 or 5 of water
sometimes act like like a charm

Castor oil - with emulsi^{on} & lime water also the Eucalyptus oil
one of service ~~should the other disagree~~ I have here good with Opium & 1/2 of opium
a simple opium elyter has relieved both ~~Tremor & temperature~~
still better is 3 or 4 grs of opium introduced an inch up the rec-
-tum & lodged there - - - But of all the remedies for the
painful affection the best is rectified fresh butter - 1/2 or 1/3 pt
thru^{ough} up several times a day - the animal are kept in the
- in the the vegetable oils - Opium as an enema
boiling destroys it must be gone with it without boiling
Mercury the in-due^{er} palivation is ~~absolutely~~ relied on in the E. G.
- dies I must employ - the disease ~~in that~~ climate is
usually accompanied with hepatic disorder - & the treatments
undoubtedly the best - but is an inflammatory agent & it
would not agree - yet thinks when the patient takes food
depends on stopped - the process is to plow & death would
be before the typhus - but in the chronic form or when
it assumes the typhus character - Mercury has a most happy effect
the Aliment should be such as to require not much digestion
& should be in a fluid form - I emulsi^{on} drinks have long
been used - as Badly water Rice water - decoction of the
bark of the Slipper-elm - Gum arabic water - Sage
snow root - & tapioca - Emulsi^{on}s are also of use as offer
-ing nourishment - that they deposit the bowels from the acid
matter is a relief of the old Humoral Pathology - - -
In the typhus form as it occurs in particular states
of it is contagious it is in this state - but does not think
the atmosphere is - & it is - & it is - & it is -
contagious in any form - it prevails sometimes epidemic
- see the same course as - the slow stages of disease -
- really & it is - & it is - & it is -
+ Emetics must be used early stage - next moderate expec-
- tations from the alimentary canal - & we may then be
whether it is the typhus form or in the common form
when the patient begins to sink

of Dover's powder - with other medicines that act by keeping up
a determination to the surface - The plannet roller must be used
It is sometimes kept up by Hepatic derangement - here we
must have recourse to calomel - & produce Stylin -
Nitric acid has been of advantage - - - - -

Diarrhoea

This is closely connected & readily confounded with the last
disease - Nosologists tell us that Diarrhoea is to be distinguished
from Dysentery - by never being contagious - not ^{much} fever - evacuation
not mucous or bloody - ^{yet not natural} nor the tenues & the gross no violent -
but they run into each other - not that ^{between} a mild case of Dysentery is
not a violent one of Diarrhoea it is very difficult to draw a line
of distinction

Diarrhoea may be defined a morbid increase of the peristaltic
motion of the intestines - which ^{state} may be produced by a variety of causes

We may divide the disease into Idiopathic & Symptomatic
of the first of them I shall now treat - which is divided into
acute & chronic
Causes - these may act directly or indirectly - the former
indigestion & digestion of exusive quality or deleterious quality -
the second are exposures to cold - ^{I may be considered a catarrhal affection} violent bits of air - ptisane &c.

Treatment - The indications are to remove the cause & allay
irritation - for the first ^{if there is anything in the stomach subject} give an emetic & after it a dose of the
- bark - ^{a castor oil} if there is fever - T.P.V. is not to be omitted - & the mild
diaphoretics with Opium ^{as the base} are to be administered - - - - -

440. MR. The disease is caused by checked peristalsis - the warm
bath is proper - & after it Ipecac done or with Mrs. Minde's
I can't care the cure is easy - but the chronic form is embas-
ing & is often connected with ^{the general liver & stomach} deranged viscera - here
should the pulse be true & choidal - 7.2.2. - ^{aggravated by Ipecac}

Directions show the viscera in a state of inflammation which
when chronic is difficult to remove from its seat - should
not be discouraged should the first bleeding ^{not} answer - but
it is not so easy to remove chronic as acute infla-
must repeat according to the state of the system taking a lit-
tle at a time I have been obliged to bleed 2 or 3 times

before the disease was arrested - taking not more than 6 or 8 oz at
each time - ^{gentle} Emetics of Ipecac should be given ^{2 or 3} times
each week - ^{the} being somewhat removed by the evacua-
tion the worked action - I have found the following com-
bination careful - R + Rhei 5 grs. Ipecac 1 grs Colocyn 1 grs
Opium 1 grs - mix - divide into 10 doses 1 every 2 or 3 hours
during the day - Dover's powder at night 10 grs with warm drink
- ^{antememetic prepared by house}

A warm bath is here of service - wash stimulating by the
addition of Mustard & spirits - & the flat brack used af-
ter going to bed - - - + kept the internal use of allum is
of great value in this state of the disease - It is a tonic
may like Rhubarb be given so as to prove laxative - I give
from 3 to 5 grs with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr Opium 3 or 4 times in the 24 hours
if the skin is dry & the bowels gripped add Ipecac -

Moseley's Vitriolic solution is very highly recommended in
chronic diarrhoea - I tried it once with success -

Dr. Prout was enthusiastic in its praise - the objec-
tion is that it so nourishes the stomach that very few
are able to take it & retain it
allum is also used by some

Blisters to the ankles & wrists alternately are universally recommended
+ act as a valvants

When dysentery of the chronic form arises after the acute or
inflammatory it is often kept up from weakness or it may
be the case in old age ^{or symptomatic of P. Thiers} here the indication is to restore the
tone of the stomach — for this we employ tonics & astringents
& among the best are galls R+ - Galls 4.3 - Creta ppt 3.3 - The
Opia - 1.3 - a table spoon full every 2 or 3 hours — on the following
R+ Tinct. Kino 3.3 - Creta ppt 3.3 - ^{Tine} Gum 1.3 - Aqua 4.3 - take as the
former — boiled plum — is used — — the best astringent in
this state of things is the decoction of the Saw berry root — a
wine glass full every hour or two — this is well suited to the
diarrhoea of old people — ~~The Saw Berry~~ — is sometimes very
useful — especially where there is Tormenta & Thirstiness
the mineral acids are of service the vegetable improve very
— must the disease — the Nitric acid 2 paper dose 10 to 15 gts

34 or 4 times a day ^{with Laudanum} gradually increased to double the quantity the
Nitro-Muriatic ^{is an excellent} Mixture is good — made by pouring boiling water on the bruised

^{vine} Gallate when other means fail
Diet should be light & easy of digestion & should give
tonics of the various preparations of Iron &c — —

The body should be rolled in flannel — 7 or 8 layers should be

When there is obstruction of the chylific viscera or other
arrangements — must resort to surgery — & may use the Blue pill
regular exercise should be taken & is better when taken a horseback
as a last resort should advise a sea voyage to the
south — this has been known to effect cures — —

Symptomatic diarrhoea ought not to be unduly checked as it is
often critical as in Typhus - Scurvy - Diphtheria &c — — —
where ulceration occurs use of the biotin & the balsams

the use of aperient vegetables - as the use of fruit &c. -
a daily effort & that at a stated period should be made
this has been known to overcome the disease when and
- time had failed - - - - cold seduliveness should for
sometimes be employed in the morning - - - -

alkaline exfoliat 15 } make into 20 pills - 1 or 2 every night
oil of caraway - 20 grs }
- one pint of weak rumma tea
filled up with sugar add 1 lb
of sugar - rumma to a syrup
in a gentle laxative
+ often succeeds where other
meds have failed - difficult or bad digestion

DYSPEPSIA

Mimosa has been applied to the disease it imitates but
conveys no precise meaning - but that the disease is
various morbid symptoms
which is very common & extremely difficult to cure - It appears
with a sense of oppression at the pit of the stomach Nausea - & the
- eating - irregular appetite - poor eructations - Cardialgia
gripping pains at the stomach - (especially when empty) Pyrosis
convulsion of the bowels - great affection of spirits & disturbed sleep
sometimes there is almost hiccough or the
then the ordinary symptoms - but some highly an-
stomachs are light or very black
- bearing often occasionally - as a pain in the breast - side or head
- or the vision is disordered - extraordinary dreams of the eyes - &
sometimes double vision - I have met with it prevented &
& also blindness - I have seen a case where spasm of the stomach
attenuated with kidneys - also there is vertigo - palpitations &
tenderness of the heart - violent palpitation of
the heart - has a run every form of Tetanus
one not always weakened - they are sometimes but naturally vigor-
ous - At times
- rous - the appetite is very much depraved - - - -
causes - from excess in eating or drinking - or the reverse
- also - as strong tea coffee & ardent spirits - or gross food
the disease at times extends to the mind & produces
Hypochondriasis

247. too frequent taking of medicine - particularly emetics -
tobacco next to intemperance in the chest, prolific source of dyspepsia
- tobacco - or of the saline prep - irascibility & hys-
+ hyschomaria - treat - discontinue the use of the article
which I have never seen used for any length of time
without producing dyspepsia injury to the digestive organs -
- by internal mental application - violent occupations -
grief - or relaxation of mind - or even more particularly ha-
bitual coldness of the feet by which perspiration is suppressed
Dyspepsia is sometimes symptomatic of diseased Liver -
- Gall - Uterus - Pancreas - Brain - ^{spinal marrow} - which - very impor-
- ring - or from constipation - or other irritation of the bowels
has been shown to be a very common cause - treat - remove the cause
Heat - first indicated - Cleanse the stomach - so as to
remove crudities & prepare the way for the employment of our
emetics - For this very special - I say by reason to repeat
never by use. Emetics when a wet surface Phlogosis
except the mild purgatives - all the saline & drastic to be avoided
- except Rhubarb - which is approved & excellent remedy -
it leaves behind it a tendency to costiveness - obviate this by
combining it with soap or Magnesia - add a little oil of castor
The laxative I prefer is ^{when there is no Phlog} equal parts of Sulfur & Magnesia
or Magnesia alone or ^{drastic prep} - try open the bowels - but action
by this abrupt & astute lowers -
Must now resort to tonics & of these the red pituita bit-
- ters are good - & quinine & the Hop is the best - Hop is in true
- tone & infusion - - - to cases of old drunkards the
following is good R + Rhiz 2.3 - Canth ^{at} 1.3 - and a
quart of brandy - rubbed together is a mortar - table spoonfull
1/4 times a day - pills of these articles called peristaltic ferrous
decoction - excellent in all cases where we purge
The mineral tonics begin more serviceable & the Carbo-
analogous - as a spurious gastritis in the first stage then
- seldom found any Phlog
these pills

note of iron ranks very high - the dose of 12 grs with a little 245,
ginger - - a better mode of preparing the Chalybeate wine the
that of the Dispensatory is as follows R + Rubbing Ferri 1.3 -
Gutta. $\frac{3}{4}$ R. Sarsaparilla 1.0 Port wine 1.0 - - put in a
warm place 3 or 4 days - -

I prefer to the other halfbeaten - At Sal Martin - a yellow
R + Sal Martin 1.3 - Green Arabic 2.7 - pills 30 - give small
times 2 day - — Fine. Miniat. Fine - is much used - I do
not think well of it - dose 20. grs 2 or 3 times a day

Certain affections at times occur - a Cardialgia - a
^{the acid eructation} ~~acid eructation~~ ^{use of muratic or lactic acid}
 pain in the stomach from acidity - we cannot always repeat
 the eructie - but must correct the acidity - by the alkalies
 & absorbents - as Lime water - with milk is excellent -

an excellent prescription in R + Sal. Tart. 2.3. -- Fine Lav. Comp. 2.3.
 Time 30 gtt - Sacch alb 1.3 - -- Aqua 2.3 - -- a table spoon full 4 or 5 times a day
 not where there is inflammation - at a point
 the 5th - 6th - 7th - 8th - 9th - 10th - 11th - 12th - 13th - 14th - 15th - 16th - 17th - 18th - 19th - 20th - 21st - 22nd - 23rd - 24th - 25th - 26th - 27th - 28th - 29th - 30th - 31st - 32nd - 33rd - 34th - 35th - 36th - 37th - 38th - 39th - 40th - 41st - 42nd - 43rd - 44th - 45th - 46th - 47th - 48th - 49th - 50th - 51st - 52nd - 53rd - 54th - 55th - 56th - 57th - 58th - 59th - 60th - 61st - 62nd - 63rd - 64th - 65th - 66th - 67th - 68th - 69th - 70th - 71st - 72nd - 73rd - 74th - 75th - 76th - 77th - 78th - 79th - 80th - 81st - 82nd - 83rd - 84th - 85th - 86th - 87th - 88th - 89th - 90th - 91st - 92nd - 93rd - 94th - 95th - 96th - 97th - 98th - 99th - 100th - 101st - 102nd - 103rd - 104th - 105th - 106th - 107th - 108th - 109th - 110th - 111th - 112th - 113th - 114th - 115th - 116th - 117th - 118th - 119th - 120th - 121st - 122nd - 123rd - 124th - 125th - 126th - 127th - 128th - 129th - 130th - 131st - 132nd - 133rd - 134th - 135th - 136th - 137th - 138th - 139th - 140th - 141st - 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I am recommended to you strongly ~~the~~ *Hiera picra* - *capilla alba*
- *albus* - of the *Tine* - 1.5 or more at a dose against return of *Opium*
for *Gastric* - *Spasmus* of the *stomach* - are *antispasmodics* - &c - New with
when the *Spasmus* are apt to recur apply a blister to the *pericardium cordis* -
drinking about a pint of tepid water will often overcome
the *Spasmus* or holding hot water - ineffectual - *P.B.* and
not be used

Pyrosis or water brash

This affection is met with more particularly in Ireland
Lapland - Norway - the Highlands of Scotland & in the Western States
called in Scotland the water-brash - In England - black-water
known by a burning pain in the stomach - with copious
evacuations generally of a watery iridified fluid

Its causes are very analogous to those of Dyspepsia &
also the treatment is the same - frequent give *Sper-
tegebint* 8 or 10 grs occasionally - this is the best reme-
dy ^{generally} consists of diseases of the *pancreas* - but some
times of the stomach alone -

Treatment - Emetics are seen but accedies but *VI* is not
entirely to be withheld when the disease assumes a chronic
form after infla - i subacute stage use nitrate of potash
in water - *may however* must be kept soluble by the saline substances
in disease & *Dyspepsia* will although there is no vire-
-al derangement become rooted in the system so
that it will be almost impossible to remove them -

In this state of things, *Ureca* slowly introduced will
be the best remedy - *Prurine* of the blue pill 5 grs at night - small quantities
of opium next supposing
I cases of *Imbar* *Prurine* so as not to nauseate will
be found of use in all chronic cases & excellent
where the organization of the stomach appears altered must
with *Opium* - &c

I cases of *Imbar* - the cure depends entirely on the
reformation.

diet - the best is milk & here *Ureca* with alone
- not even bread is to be allowed - - with best when *Ureca*
opium is much proaves by *Cullen* - *Clap* it is a gallie
time - must be resorted to in *Ureca*

Milk is possessed of extraordinary powers in spasmodic affections of the stomach — more than once have I known it to relieve violent storms of the stomach from retrocedent & ant — Col Williams was only relieved by copious draughts of new milk — the same effect was experienced by the late Mr Dallas Col — Williams was ultimately cured by the long continuance of milk

The milk here & in *Syrphidea* may disagree at first - but says Dr Cadago in his treatise on Gout (I wholly agree) that when the milk on the first trials disagrees it is a certain sign - that the further use is urgently demanded -

In case the patient from Idiocy or other causes can not take milk - we must resort to chocolate - Inf or cognation it is offensive to the stomach - but boil & allow it to cool - the skim off the oil that collects on the surface - reboil - & pour it on sugar & milk - it is the a salutary & useful beverage should not the agree may we wear black tea - no green tea or coffee is by all allowed but for circumstances could health of them be taken or best tea

The patient must use the lightest colored food - as rice - meat -
 - white flesh of poultry & game with system - ^{large} - ^{unless very nervous & then} -
 oil - pure - ^{in the case of drunkards} - ^{very little water} - ^{as to be} ^{mealy} - ^{crusty bread} -
 vegetables are potatoes & rice - both well boiled with
 little drink at meals - ^{on the most} - ^{water} - ^{the best} - ^{for habit} - ^{brandy} -
 should be careful not to depart the diet with the
 quantity of food - ^{more with its odour} - This is a real practical infatuation
 Exercise is of the greatest utility & the best mode is on
 horseback or otherwise in walking - & should be regular
 The symptomatic is always more severe than the idiopathic &
 the palpitations of the heart is greater - ^{the} - ^{can well be im-}
 agined - in organic affections the palpitations are weak
 always

248 The Chalybeate waters as tonics are good such are the
waters of Balston & La Stoga New York for ever

The Patient should wear the whole year flannel next the skin
I have seen Dyspepsia & cure from habitual cold
But - - - This is not infrequently the case - - for the
~~both~~ is a stimulatory cellulitis in service - or using
red pepper sprinkled on the soles of the stockings.
Showers may spread on linen or leather I have
seen applied to the soles of the feet & worn - cure the
dyspepsia & dyspepsia & the affections of the head so often
attended - has been worn in the shoes
The disease arises from the want of life it
is a confirmed case of gutta serena dependant
must be changed - on derangement of the stomach

In the greatest urgency there is hope of a cure - with
this on as the disease runs up your patient to
despair - - - chronic gastritis may follow pharynx referred to
that disease for an account of it - - at times it will simulate
tubercular Phthisis - should treat for the original complaint
has been worn simulate Phthisis - & the patient at the point of
death but appropriate DROPSY means afford relief!

Defined a *Hydraturae* collection of fluid - serous or ^{more viscid} watery in the
cellular membrane or the various cavities of the body
as occurring in the different cavities it has received different names
I shall call your attention to the three principle forms - Hy-
drops - Ascites & Hydrothorax

Concerning the Pathology of Dropsy there has been much dis-
pute - - all agree that there is a disturbance of the natu-
ral & proper balance between exhalation & absorption
I have seen substances as buttons - magnets - nut shells &c
in the stomach produce a sympathetic affection of the stomach
lungs - full stomach at bedtime often causes dropsy of the
abdomen

hence as there is a fluid constantly secreted into all the cavities of
of the body & the same absorbed by the lymphatics - it is said that
dropsy may take place ~~from~~ by either natural effusion or too
absorption - in active innervation there is rapid waste of fluids by absorption
public absorption - & some of opinion that dropsy of all kinds arise from
absorption does not take up the fluid of dropsy the result of a morbid action of the
natural effusions - secreted vessels but the absorbents have
in going to the fluid - as an effusion respects one disposes & quickly down
it is of importance to determine whether it is of high or low action
another - this effusion is of a fecal nature
European's noted that it always arises from debility & is usually

connected with a cachectic state of the system - hence they re-
sort to powerful Tonics & the Fecality of this treatment shows
its incorrectness - We have gone too far on the other side

of the question & the truth here as in most cases lies between
the middle - Dropsy always arises from the cellular
or serous tissues

Dropsy is connected with very different states of the system
& demands for its cure different remedies
every practitioner must have seen it with fever & pulse of
fever - as described in his chapter on Hamorrhage
of Stahl - also may the Gallium -

It frequently originates from febrile action - exhaustion
of the system or affection of some of the principle viscera as the
Liver - Stomach or Pancreas - In proportion to the dis-
ease of the viscera the effusion is more or less profuse
The Pathology - however very obscure & to this may be owing

the ill success in the treatment as the different states are compounded
Powers expenditure move nothing as they were productive of great irritation
congestion will produce irritation this effusion

Causes - all that tends to debilitate Intestines from Gas-
-tritis - Diarrhea - Gout - Phthisis Pulmonalis & the Exa-
-sthesia - also by congestion of the viscera & the derange-
-ments of the viscera - sometimes it arises from mere
debility or relaxation & shows what is called the Idiopathic Diathesis
& here I suspect the absorbents are in fault -
with previous morbid change by which it is produced - hence
the cause is a morbid alteration of the action of the blood vessels
the effusion is the effect

Anasarca

when general when local oedema
 or Dropsy of the cellular tissue much of what I shall say
 of this - will apply to ascites - but Hydrathorax is somewhat of a spe-
 -cific character & must to a certain extent be managed differently
 Anasarca comes on with swelling of the feet & ankles towards night
 disappearing again in the morning - the swelling is soft & ⁱⁿ elastic
 pits easily & deeply by the finger & the dependent skin becomes
 very pale - this gradually ascends until it covers the whole
 body - & an effusion takes place in the cellular texture of the
 lungs causing difficulty of respiration or effusion takes place
 in all the cavities of the body - forming what is called Universal
 Dropsy - with these symptoms there is obstinate constipation - the
 urine scanty & high coloured - skin hot & dry - the pulse much
 - corded & feeble & great thirst - as it advances there is great
 stupor & heaviness - ^{low indistinct} ~~slow~~ fever - the dentition becomes so
 great - as in some places to force its way through the pores - in
 others forming vesicles - which burst & leave a mortification in-
 -sue & the patient sinks

Like all forms of this disease - anasarca may be connected with
 to high excitement or debility - in both the are two indica-
 -tions to be fulfilled - First to evacuate the fluid -
 Second - Second to change the state of the system favourable
 to further effusion - First of anasarca of high action
 the circulation & absorption are in inverse ratio - - hence the
 indication is to deplete - T.B. is indispensable - but must
 be used with discretion - & regard to the circumstances of the case

where there is violent peristaltic action which when present is 251
very manifest & the constitution vigorous - should bleed co-
pious while it lasts - several times in a week - I have
known from 200 to 300 oz of blood drawn during the case with
great success. Topical T.S. followed by epispastics
where T.S. is inadvisable - must employ all the evacuants
Emetics are of advantage & were once much used - but have
lost credit - Purgatives act beneficially by overcoming the
attending constipation - evacuating the bowels & exciting ab-
sorption - Sydenham & his followers derided every day
unless prohibited by prostration taking place - this I believe
good practice - formerly the drastic purges were
much relied on they are only to be used where there is
torpor of the bowels - nor fever - nor venereal obstructions
in the old & protracted cases they are advantageous -
In the case before us (peritonitis) we are to use the saline
Neutral salts - particularly the Tartaric - For the fu-
ture the following is excellent - Cremor Tart - 1 or 2.5 - Ja-
lap 10 or 15 grs - to be repeated every 3 or 4 hours so as
to keep up a unintermitted discharge of mucus - This give
daily or every other day - I have seen in a few days the
distention entirely removed by this alone - I pres this you
with great confidence gentlemen - ^{not it will} ~~the~~ ^{agree} ~~they~~ ^{we} ~~may~~ ^{may} ~~pericard~~ ^{pericard} & ~~epi~~ ^{epi} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~salts~~ ^{salts}
not always succeed ^{we must have recourse to the diuretics}
captain will sometimes succeed
the best is Cremor Tartar - the effluents of Hume &
Fenice are in favour of its superiority over digitalis
The moderns much prefer ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Cremor Tartar~~ ^{Cremor Tartar} & Digitalis are not suited to the same case -
even the fact with oil of ribon as in *Tinea capitis* re-
lief it will at times alone cure the complaint

152 Cremon tartar combined with a large quantity of water acts
as a diuretic - when given in the form of an electary or with
a small portion of fluid it is a Hydragogue causes large
evacuations of flocculent matter as well as water from the
intestines - the latter mode I prefer Dr Propper prefers the
soluble tartar thinks there is little difference from the cream
which has been said of the hydragogue powers of certain alba-
-real composition
- lies & Potash is always preferred - form of ~~the~~ was used
the carbonate of Potash found ready prepared in the shops has been
- preferred the use is regular practice this is mostly useful in cases
of the dropsy - with an acid in the stomach. Cullen re-
- ported that they avoid this officina by combining with the acid
& thus forming a neutral salt - this I do not believe
we improve the Potash by the addition of tonic bitters as this
removes gastric disorder & is said to restore the powers of de-
- gestic - - ~~dose 20. to 30. grs. dissolved in water 4 or 5 times~~
~~24 hours -~~ - I can not say much in its ^{the} favour - ^{the} acetate of Potash

1 The Nitrate is well adapted to dropsies of high action
& best given in the form of Nitrous or Antimonial Powder
a far less offensive substitute for the tart. in the Spas Nitri-
Dule - is much inferior in strength - therefore given
in large doses from 2 to 4.5 should be given several times a

day - to have any effect in any disease it must be largely
given - if the expectations are not increased must discontinue the
given - the following is a good mixture - R + Laudanum
30. grs - Spas Nitri Dule - 2.5 - Antimonial Tinct - 10. grs -

from this mixture I have derived the greatest good -
a strong infusion of the parsley root I have known
to cure a dropsy when tapping had been twice per-
- formed - the objection is that it is apt to excite nausea & should
be given very dilute which prevents the use of a great quantity of water every day
more care than 15 or 20 drops & dilute acid water.

-formed it is a agreeable diuretic & does not offend the stomach
 Rhinophylla Umbellata - or winter green - has been introduced
 into practice lately as infusion of the entire plant a pint in
 24 hours or the extract 13 at a time - I have known this
 to cure several cases - it is a tonic to the stomach -

Anasarca after pones obstituted - where we have
 sufficiently reduced ^{there is no peritoneal phlog} we must arouse the bowels
 from this torpor - by the use of cathartics - with some
 drastic as gambage ^{union of jalap} - Euterium ^{now much used} & to
 be of use in these old cases must be continued for some time

Must also use other diuretics & principally Digitalis this
 acts best in a Phlegmatic habit when the system is ^{reduced on} debilitated &
 exhausted ^{by intemperance &c} - It is mischievous when there is increased
 arterial action or much general strength or vigour of consti-
 tution remaining - There are no new observations - My

have were made long ago by Withering & experience has
 confirmed them - Withering & many other prefer the
 watery solution - I have found the powder & Tincture as
 sure every I suppose ^{like mercury} & ^{introduce it slowly}
 & ^{it is incoagulable in the system} - ^{gives an excellent formula}

form of drops - but we should remember they are
 slightly stimulant - should be given with calomel
 opium may be added to prevent the running off
 by the bowels - a slight nausea is all that is necessary
 & indeed this is not always necessary that they may show
 their good effects & prove highly diuretic

We meet with Dropsies in depraved & cachectic habits
 (dyspepsia 1/2 grs) dose tablespoon
 (relaxation 1/2 grs) every 2 hours
 (Nausea 1 gr) will be found of great
 (water 1/2 gr) service generally succeed & in the best form

254 here the stimulating diuretics are called for

Cathartics it seems strange to give this medicine ^{at a time} to produce purgation & at another to produce a diuretic effect. This is owing to the state of the system as it is only in a low state that it has diuretic effects - in the present case the dose is 1-3 or more of the tincture 2 or 4 times in the 24 hours. Spas tincture has been used I do not know that

it is of great use - Seneka phosphate root is an admirable remedy for this species (Fig. ~~Atonic~~ Drops) of the disease. It has been used in all forms of the disease with advantage - It has lost ground in the U.S. - I am of opinion from its too general use in the disease - it is best suited to the cachectic & depressed state of the system & where the Drops depends on debility of the absorbents - on the feeble action -

It is a very general stimulant ^{of note on all the secretory & excretory organs} & its efficacy is increased by adding it to Calomel 10 to 20 grs of Seneka mixed with 1/2 of Calomel

In the same states of the system Col. ~~Scilla~~ ^{Scilla} autumnale is much confided in by the French & Germans ^{in the atonic drops} - I am not able to say any thing of it as I have not seen it used - The offshoot is the best harsh root. Seneka stock of it dose 1-3 several times a day

The saturated tincture dose ^{40 or 50 grs} several times a day - ^{myriol & vegetable bitters as tonics not as diuretics} Different articles of the class alkalies - have been employed - Perhaps the most powerful & acts pretty strongly on the urinary organs is a favorite medicine in the London Hospitals - In dropsy from Drunkenness have derived evident advantage from it - Sweating as it has a tendency to take off the determination from the kidneys does not seem to procure much - nevertheless it has Valeriate tincture of Guaiacum & Sassafras the compound tincture adopted in most scrofulous cases or its vitiated condition of the system

of great advantage - Diaphoretics are suited to those cases 255
which are connected & arise from Intermittent fever & are kept up
by visceral congestions & a depraved state of the system - here we
find a small corded pulse - cold extremities & other circumstan-
ces - denoting a feeble circulation in the external capillaries
I have more than once I am convinced met with Dropsy
caused by the deposition of the matter of perspiration &
here sweating is of utility - external means are the wa-
-ther bath &c - This will often answer alone - What
would be the effect of confining the patient to a room heated
to about 120° F - I do not know - In the experiments made
by Fordyce &c one of the experiments lost in 10 minutes
exposure to this heat - 18 pounds of perspiration - - -

For internal means of sweating use combinations of op-
-ium - Calomel - & Opium - This is much trusted to - Opium
alone has effected ^{in very large doses} ~~early~~ but should be given largely -

I have seen the doses of powder of great utility -
has been the powder of antimony powder of cinchona bark
Eupatorium - The Horack says he has found it serviceable
acts as a diaphoretic
in the New York Hospitals - but adopted to cases arising in
ague & fever countries having the intermittent type - - -

It is a tonic & diaphoretic - & here in this room good
in union with squills or digitalis - the powder of rem-
Mercury - where there is visceral obstructions or
the softest and best to our satisfaction
where absorption is deficient will be found necessary
to be introduced slowly - & we find it also should be used
but must better suited in general to acutes -
we used the bitrammatic acid bath - not to be used in depre-
-ssed habits the distillation make small punctures but
not deep for fear of erysipelatous inflammation or ga-
-ngrene which is here very apt to occur & is ^{very} obstinate

If sweating by the vapour bath should continue it for 4 or 10 ho-
-urs & repeat daily - I think this of more advantage than gene-
-rally supposed - it directs the action to the skin & red

236 blisters, are to be used with great care for the reason just
given - should not be employed when there is great febrile
action or when the action is ^{however} very low - but in a case
from anasarca when other means ^{have} failed
- rate degree of action may be ^{above} ^{below} the gangrenous part
flannel rollers tightly applied ^{are of great utility} & should
not be neglected - by the pulse vigour is restored to the
Lymphatics & they are excited to action

In universal dropsy the cellular & serous thesures are both
affected.

Ascites

a drop of the serous membrane from
anasarca
A collection of water in the cavity of the abdomen - usually
within the sack of the Peritoneum but sometimes between the sack
& external chorides, caused by acute peritonitis the effusion may be
in a few days - but generally occurs slowly.
Ascites is preceded by loss of appetite - sluggishness & inactivity - dry-
ness of the skin - ^{face pale} oppression of the chest - cough - diminished quan-
-tity of urine - & constipation of the bowels ^{various} The tumour
generally after some time commences in the ^{Epi} ~~hypogastric~~ region
which increases - untill the whole belly becomes swollen &
tense - rising gently on one side of the abdomen & striking the
other a fluctuation may be perceived if the contained water is
some cases the fluctuation may be heard

Diagnosis - from pregnancy - tympanitis - & cystic drop-
-y by the marks mentioned already

I has been confounded with pregnancy by the most
able & experienced Physicians Dr Phipps & Ayrill
saw a patient - proposed tapping the following morning

as Dr P was unwell - the last night was Decr 15th
- end of a fine child - numerous other cases might be men-
- tioned -

Cause. It seems general as those of Anasarca - but it
arises more frequently from visceral obstruction & derang-
- ments from continuous inflammation - There is another cause which has not been noti-
- ced by any writer - the patients in these cases are as

much disturbed by the collected flatulences as the collection
of water - this with other circumstances induce me to think the
blood vessels secrete some kind of a gas ^{by a process not understood} which is condensed
into fluid - forming the effusion of Dropsy - That the blood-
- vessels do in some instances secrete a gas has been proved by

Dr Hunter - ^{upheld perspiration or perspiration turned}
in a case - general gutta serena from suppressed perspiration by enter-
- ing a hot bath whilst waiting in a room had dropsy & a short
- time died of universal dropsy - under the care of Dr Physick
- he was him - called the next day & he was cured with
myself.

Universal dropsy - as much extended as I have ever seen
any one - relieved & cured by ^{friction} Diaphoretics - ^{conspicuously} principally
by a mixture of Laudanum & Sp. Nit. dulc. - ^{as mentioned above} &c -
than formerly spoken of - for the treatment in ge-

neral I refer you to Anasarca
active pulse & febrile action - &c. & repeat as long as febrile
as anasarca more generally than Anasarca arises from visceral con-
- action - remains of like considerable at once - topical
- gation - it will be proper & necessary to resort more early
to mercury & epispastics have been of great use
to mercury is combination with squills & digitalis - must be
slowly introduced otherwise we do injury - & render the dis-

- ease more difficult of management - when the debility is
very great should not give it internally - but use it in friction ^{externally} &c -
indications are to promote the evacuation of the
fluid & change the morbid action of the vessels
Emetics only to relieve a sick stomach &c the have in

258 In cases of extreme weakness we are forbidden it we must then resort to Nitric acid - It may be laid down as a rule whenever Mercury is indicated & we are from the debilitated state of the system prohibited using it - Nitric acid is the proper substitute

The distention becoming painful & not yielding to venous must resort to the direct mode of evacuating the waters viz - by tapping - should bandage the body tight after the operation of evacuation of the waters Dr Fothergill insists much on tapping - it is of advantage Should always apply a blister to the whole abdomen before tapping - as this of itself has evacuated the waters

Encysted Dropsy

When the water is contained in an hydatid or in a sac - attached to some particular viscus ^{shall treat of Dropsy of the Organs - here the} ~~case is mentioned alone~~ ^{Diagnosis} - there is no general dropsy deathens as in anasarca - & the swelling is local & inclined to one portion of the belly - the thirst not so great - nor is menstruation or conception injured as in the case in anasarca nor is the urine less - nor altered in its properties. Prognosis, for advanced seldom cured. Treatment as in anasarca - I may say the mercurial course is alone to be trusted - the tumour is commonly obdurate - blisters are of great benefit - if the tumour points & in some extent it soon re-accumulates out puncture it & evacuate the water - the case is very obstinate & seldom yields to the best treatment - [↑] in the commencement bleed & blister here may cure - the mercurials & vacuators as sicca,

Hydrothorax

+ usually occurs in the aged & infirm
The most formidable of the various forms of Dropsy & the
most apt to be confounded with the disease

The effusion is usually in only one Pleura ^{sometimes} - both - at other times
only in the cellular membrane of the lungs - forming Anasarca pleu-
monium & is sometimes in Hydatids - The quantity of effusion is va-
ries from pints to quarts

Symptoms a sense of oppression & tightness about the Scrobiculus
Cordis - increased by exertion - the patient cannot rest ^{well} in a recum-
-bent posture - the breathing is difficult - there is cough at
first dry - afterwards expectoration of ^{the glairy phlegm or} mucus - the patient often
awakes suddenly - with oppression of the precordia & palpitation of the
heart - the urine is in small quantities & high coloured - the
pulse at first natural as the disease advances becomes active
irregular & intermittent - the face is pale ^{countenance} - with lividness about
the eyes - ^{the} respiration at first dry more a less pyrexia - there
is numbness of the arms extending from the heart - A respecta-
-ble physician has informed me that he has observed as a gene-
-al concomitant of the disease a sense of stiffness of the wrists
there is difficulty of deglutition - one side more affected
than the other - the patient will lean to that side - on the side
1 may appear larger to the eye - & may be measured

Fluctuation of the fluid may often be discovered by the patient
& physician - if the effusion is in the pericardium the
heart is more disturbed than in other cases & the feeling of oppres-
-sion is more confined in extent -
there is at times paroxysmal spasms resembling periodic asthma
if the right side is affected the right leg, outside of it, will become
ravenous & vice versa - but anasarca will in the course of the
disease become general

265 Diagnosis - from Euphonia - Angina Pectoris - Asthma
organic affections of the heart & large vessels & some dis-
eases of the stomach - The Diagnostic of Hydrathorax ac-
-cording to Corvisart & Bichat are - If the sternum is thrust
the patient erect - a fluctuation will be ^{heard} perceived - & pressure
on the abdomen ^{reproduces Bichat} increases all the symptoms - especially the
sense of suffocation - - Perception the sound on the side contains

Callos The same as the other form may arise from
ill cured pneumonic inflammation - the voice though the structure is sharp naturally
Treatment - in general the same as in the other species

I may be connected with a tonic & an atonic state of system
I believe it to be worthy of a highly inflammatory character
as shown by the ^{causes} pulse - pain in the chest or side - appearance
of the blood drawn & the indications & considerations

4th ^{or local} Indication is to bleed & must repeat until im-
-flammation is subdued ^{the pleura is generally inflamed & 2d is the effu-} - but with judicious - as the Quilre will
continue action till the last stroke - I.P. not admissible on
active assistance must use cups between the shoulders &
at this time large blister to the throat ^{as one leaf of hygie-}

then not necessarily must resort to diuretics as in an
-area - ^{moderate salivation, service very moderate & increasing gradually} Do not often digitalis as of service here -
The thing physicians - it appears to be better adapted to affections

Dr Ferriars prescription is R + - Extract Elatium 1 gr -
 Ses Witii Sule 23 - Fine Liella $\frac{1}{3}$ a gr - Symp of Sule than
 1.3 - - Ouzuel of colchicum $\frac{1}{3}$ a gr - Mire - dose $\frac{1}{3}$ - 7 or 4 ^{times} ~~times~~
 with this he informs as he has done was good than with
 any other prescription - from confidence in Dr Ferriars I left it to
 your attention as excellent. - - - I sent it the sheet - full
 water we will have no more

^{only to relieve dyspnea}
Emetics ^{are} ~~not~~ ^{being} ~~as~~ ^{of} ~~surprise~~ in this case in the 2^d ~~case~~ ^{care} of women of good constitution - or even midling purging is of
Let me press it on your attention that the disease in the first
place is highly inflammatory - you must therefore meet it accordingly
I have found it hardly met as manageable as the other Dropsy

Diet depends on the state of the system - entire abstinence alone
has cured it - in atonic dropsy the diet must be generous -
As the drink must have been paid - they are needy &
much of the effect of the diaphoretic depends on their relation
Should not be taken in large quantities - but often & little at
each time - water is good - or water & lemon juice - or
in some cases - weak gin & water - this last is entirely dis-
-cuss - To prevent the return of the medicine do not
accomplish this as that is the tendency of the most of them - we must
resort to tonics as the Bark &c -

Mercury gradually introduced as a stimulus - Ability to get
are tonic acids - exercise is by no means to be neglected
I have known the saving of blood cure it

I should have mentioned that dropsy is more manageable
in children than in adults.

Hydropericardium - more urgently demands T.S.
than Hydrothorax & absolute rest & the marine purges are
the best when we judge as the elation & croton oil & gamboge
emectorials are used merely as palliatives as the quills
senna &c -

The lactura viscosa lately strongly recommended

The tapping should only trust to the evident inflammation
the pericardium - has been refused & a cure proposed
the water may be held in Egypt & after tapping the water will
flow - that says he would not cut into the pericardium
but would pierce it with a needle as acupuncture & short

162 we pierce the heart there would be no harm - result - as the operation has several times been performed on the same individual & the organ has recovered from the effects of the operation. The operation is a drop of the brain - & may be caused by falls - blows -

Hydrocephalus

interior

- mours - microchites - & spiculations or articles that act on the alimentary canal or chyliferous vessels - such a constipation - & the result of gastro-enteritis - the disorder in the stomach &c - the European thought the

disease incurable - contra Rush & Chapman - it is generally supposed at present to be a symptomatic disease & much more treatable than when idiopathic - calomel & jalap - are cups leeches - blisters - the active - which better borne than opium - & there is no danger from it - the phlogistic plan strictly - stomach much diseased use

Xenotics & opium is the first stage - after proper depletion - to the head - similes to the feet - when the head is the seat of the disease - the best cure is the greatest the natural - after proper depletion but not wait for the cure - you may the look for danger - have the head bled four before the (36) hours

blister the whole scalp & keep it on 36 hours - in applied otherwise the will be severe stinging or until suppuration takes place otherwise they do little or no service - verification of little indeed of no service when applied to the head -

Prognosis if the more violent symptoms subside in 4 or 5 days - sign of having the head of itself cure any severe headache - I should say the disease would be fatal - pain in the neck fatal & indicating that the base of brain is affected & this part is more dangerous when inflamed than when the rest of the brain is affected - very copious

urination - generally gage - the whole body in the pocket for - talons - gums &c - the gums affected the disease yields - all is well & take place what day the nose by the great danger - has been 8 the cure in 12 days on a child of 4 years - the cure - animal continued very strong was exhibited & kept to the head a cap - at the time

Dr. Wither the cured one of his own children - must introduce it as far as practicable in every instance - as soon as the gums are affected wash the child in rose water & put her in bed

Hydrocephalus is sometimes the cause of debility or the tumid abdomen & rusty urine &c & to be treated accordingly - I emetics often do good when the stomach is found to be the seat of the disease & of agitation - the circulation is improved & the disease has been cured - Hydrocephalus is not only a disease of the brain but has been called water on the brain - but more properly it might be considered a local disease - the disease is one of great danger

264 commended by adhesion & are said to be very useful in the
early advanced stages of the disease & are reported of its success - ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~often~~ ^{often} ~~repeated~~ ^{repeated}
Scrophula with a couching needle - must often repeat

usually appears between the first & fifth years of life. of the
however in more advanced life - but rarely after the age of puberty
Symptoms - small hard tumours forming in the course of the Lym-
phatics - particularly on the neck - there remain some time station-
ary - but at last inflame & suppurate - at first discharge pus
soon changing to a serous fluid - like the coagulum of milk
the tumours change - the openings spread - forming ulcers
then gradually heal - while others appear going on others
perhaps for several years - until at last the disease subsides
always leaving behind it indelible marks of the ulcers ear-
ring great deformity - - This is the most favourable form
of the disease - sometimes several different parts are affec-
ted at once - the ulcers discharge a sharp acid fluid
& show no disposition to heal - the eyelids & eyes become
inflamed & opacity of the cornea is not unfrequently pro-
duced - the joints are very apt to become affected -
they swell & great pain is experienced on the least motion
the tumours increase the limbs wastes - ulceration takes
place & caries of the bone - hectic fever supervenes & the
patient dies or recovers with an ankylosed joint -

Dissection shows the viscera diseased - the glands of the
Mesentery tumefied & often ulcerated - & the lungs studded
with tubercles

Causes It is hereditary (more frequently it is said from the father)
communicated we know not how - from parent & child

may lapse off for several generations & then again appear
-ing - - - 265.

The Strumous diathesis or predisposition to scrofula is associated with peculiarities of constitution — The child generally ex-
-hibits personal beauty & precocity of intellect — is of a delicate habit
with light hair — rosy cheeks — fine soft skin — blue eyes — with
a wide philtrum & particularly with a swollen lip — divided in the
centre by a deep fissure — But there are causes so influen-
-tial in exciting the disease that we have considered them suffi-
-cient to account for its origin — independent of Hereditary pre-
-disposition — there are climate — weather &c — the extremes
of temperature are equally adverse to its existence — It pre-
-vails therefore in medium latitudes — where the climate is
moist & variable — thus it is very common in Great Britain
but is found in but one section of the U.S. along the seacoast of
the Eastern States — prevails most in the spring — disappears
in the summer — The injury exposure to moisture as
in damp situation or in wet clothes — all causes which pro-
-duce general debility — low pernicious diet — ill ventilated
apartments — inattention to cleanliness &c — illustrated by
the great prevalence of the disease in the manufacturing
towns in England — Scrofula is developed in the system
by the action of certain diseases — J. No. Hunter tells us that
syphilis has this effect — we see that the same of small pox
& probably all the Exanthemata — common accidents — which
make a strong impression on the system may also awake
Scrofula into action — as to its being contagious

266 There is no ground of foundation for the opinion - opponents
have shown that it cannot be inoculated so as to communicate
the disease - Every point however with regard to the
disease - its origin - its nature & its mode of propagation is un-
settled - The Humoral Pathologists supposed it to arise from
an acid condition of the blood - but there is no such condition
of the blood - Cullen believes that it depends on some
morbid condition of the Lymphatics - The doctrine of
Larrieux which I believe to be the most correct view
on the subject - is - that Scrophula consists in a highly
disordered state condition of the whole digestive apparatus
Assimilation & Nutrition beginning in the stomach & progres-
sing thence to the Lymphatics - which ultimately become much de-
ranged - so much so that I have considered them the chief seat
of the disease & treated it accordingly - That this is the true
Pathology of Scrophula is seen by attending to the history of the
causes - Symptoms & cure of the disease

There are two stages of Scrophula - The first is that which is
called occult - in which there is no tumour - ulcer or any local af-
fection - yet the system is sufficiently disordered to create
great solicitude - here we should recommend the remo-
val of the patient beyond the sphere of action of the causes
which exert so powerful an influence in exciting the
disease - The Diet - Clothing &c must be attended to
The alimentary canal being much disordered as shown
by the loss of appetite - Nausea Furred tongue - Indigestion &
constipation of the bowels - I give Purgatives notwith-

- restoring the apparent debility & repeat them every 3 or 4 days 267
for several weeks - the evacuation is always dark & offen-
-sive & is proportioned as the foul matter is removed - the
patient gets better - Emetics are not of much consequence
unless there be thorough evacuation - We resort to Tonics
the vegetable bitters - the Bark either alone or combined with
power of the Chalybeates - is excellent - the cold Bath - particu-
-larly sea-bathing has been highly recommended but it has
often been productive of much mischief - this may be ex-
-pected when instead of a glow on the surface chilliness & lan-
-guor are the consequence of its use - here the warm bath must
be employed & its efficacy may be increased by adding potassium
The skin which is dry & peeling in this disease is restored to its
natural state by the use of the warm bath - & this remedy
is also useful in preparing the system to receive the cold
bath - almost always when the cold bath disagrees at first
we may return to it with advantage - after using the warm
bath awhile The must (a Jackson wants pg) awake
the susceptibility of the system - by thus arousing the en-
-ergies we allow it an opportunity to react after the ap-
-plication of cold - Among the Prophylactics Diet is
one of the most important - It has been much disputed
in Europe whether the animal or vegetable diet is to be
preferred - I am surprised that there should be any doubt
on the subject - the one or the other becoming proper ac-
-cording to the circumstances of the case - as a general rule
the diet should be of the lightest meats - with the farina
cia

268 - and a large proportion of milk - Exercise is per-
-ceivable particularly when taken on horseback & by rides in
the country of course to the effect of fatigue & exhaustion
however it has precisely the contrary effect - In this way
it has been known to excite the disease

Immediately after forced marches or a hard fought battle (a late
writer tells) it is not uncommon for a number of British sol-
-diers to be directly seized with Scrophula - as cold moist weather
one of the causes of this disease - we must carefully guard against
it by warm clothing or by confining the patient to his chamber
which must be of a agreeable temperature or if his circum-
-stances will admit it - he should remove to a warmer & more ge-
-neral climate - at least until he has passed the age of puberty

We come now to the second stage of Scrophula in which
the disease is fully evolved & tumours & ulcers have formed
In the treatment must employ general remedies & local appli-
-cations - Evacuating the bowels by purgatives in this stage is of
great effect in this stage also - not so much to get rid of
accumulation of ferment matter as for the purpose of redu-
-cing the inflammatory diathesis - Contrary to most European
practices I am of opinion that we purge too little in
cachectic diseases - influenced by the appearance of debility

But there is febrile diathesis present & it must be removed
by evacuations - which so far from weakening the
patient actually invigorate him - I have several times seen
white swellings cured by long continued purging & it is usu-
-ally considered among us to be the best practice in Morbus coxarius

on disease of the Hip-joint - In stercoraceous habits it also 269
produces the dispersion of the tumours of the Lymphatic glands - but
to obtain the good effects of purging it must be steadily persi-
-ted in for weeks & months together - I repeated 2 or 3 times a week
In this way I have seen cures frequently made - In the state
of things of which we are treating F.B. is not unfrequently
demanded - by the state of the pulse - by the inflammation of the
tumour & by variety of other causes - We next resort to
Mercury - introduced gradually - that an impression may
be made on the constitution - It must be carefully watched
as at times it will do great mischief - It is not easy
to designate the quantity - I have generally found $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 3
times a day for several weeks answer my intention - but
some practitioners to add to its alterative properties - com-
-bine with it some Antimonial or Sulphur - but with
this I have no experience - If there is much pain
or irritation present add to the calomel - Aconite or Opium.

Topical - when the tumours are inflamed - bleeding
by leeches will be proper - with the use of the ordinary
discreet - which in the first instance should be of a
cooling & sedative nature - The tumours being
-ing indolent or inactive - we must then use Mercurial un-
-guents - lotions with salt water - camphorated solution
& other stimulating washes - Blisters are here service-
-able & a ointment made of Eucet. Tart - has been said
to have been of advantage - R. Eucet Tart. 1.3. Acon-
-gia 1-3 - Sometimes we cannot by these means

278 procure dissection of the tumours - but Joulter &c are
of no use in promoting suppuration & by relaxing the
parts make the pores which close more difficult to
heal - When matter is forming it will then be proper
to wash the parts with hot spirits or Rum or Brandy
It has been questioned whether it is right to open
a perforated ulcer - as by some it is supposed that
the matter secreted is made acid by exposure to the
air - I think that we should always let out the
matter - When it is (as is not uncommon) a milky - early
perum the opening does no good - but when pus is ac-
tually secreted it is of much service - If there is a
disordered condition of the whole system the situation of the patient
is much worse - as many ulcers then exist at the same time
some Phagedenic - others indolent - Numerous are the
remedies which have been recommended during this state
of things - during the reign of the Humoral Pathology - the
alkalis were employed on chemical principles & they
still retain some of their former reputation - they do no
good but by neutralizing the acid which may be present
in the stomach - the same is to be said of lime water
Two new remedies have been highly extolled - Muriate of
Barites & Muriate of Lime - but they have lost their reputation
& are no longer prescribed - they make no impression
on the disease but disturb the patient by the nausea they
produce - Better effects are to be obtained from the
narcotics - the most related to it cicuta has lost name.

of its reputation - my experience is in its favour - I have 271
found it in every species of the disease - to relieve pain & to put
the system in a state favourable to the healing of the pores -
to be of any use however it must be given liberally - begin-
ning with small doses & increasing rapidly - till one ounce of
the extract is taken daily - This is not among us a uncommon
dose - The rule is never to stop increasing the quantity - un-
till it sensibly affects the patient with giddiness & other ner-
vous affections symptoms - Stramonium may be u-
sed when the cicuta fails & here it has sometimes cured it
in protracted cases it may be better to give them alternately

The Beladonna & Opium are serviceable - The Sulcamara
is in some cases very important - the utility of opium
especially where there is much irritability has never been
doubted - It is often right to unite it with some of the
narcotics - some one of the Mercurials & the calomel
to be prepared in the first stage - yet here Cor Sub. is some-
times to be of the highest utility - The combination of
Cor Sub. with the narcotics is an almost universal prescrip-
tion - To meet the same indication with the narcotic
visions. Diaphoretics are employed - under the appellation
of purifiers of the blood - The Parafacilla - Gum Guaiac.
either alone or combined ^{as in} the Liban diet drink, have
been much used - Arénie has of late been much used
In the advanced stage the pores seem to get well the pores
- & under the mildest treatment - or weak lotions
of Lacc-Salurni - - salt water & simple water applied ^{constantly}

292 stuff by means of clothes - if any urgent is neces-
-sary use the simple perate - sometimes they assume a
more malignant character - If they are indolent & languid
must make use of stimulant applications - & probably the best
is Vit-alba - The proper proportion of Vit-alba is 13 to 83 of water
& saturated solution has been used but I have always found it
too irritating - sometimes these sores go far from being
indolent are precisely of the opposite character - throwing out
fungus &c these must be restrained if the milder means
fail - by the most active measures - some of these coun-
-terfeit cancers resembling it in all its appearances - here the
narcotics the Sulcammonia with Hyptis is of advantage -
clothes wet in a solution of opium may be applied on the part
This will at least give ease & comfort

One of our indigenous vegetables ~~the~~ (of late) has ac-
-quired great reputation for its efficacy in scrophulous I
mean the Peperisera - of the decoction as much drunk
as the stomach will bear & the ulcers at the same time
washed with it - I have had no experience with this
I prefer you however the Nitric Acid with the ut-
-most confidence - it has fallen into discredit in Europe
from having been given in too small doses - For several
years I have trusted to it principally in scrophulous cases
& have hardly failed to cure in a single instance or at
least to give very great relief with it - It is best
adapted to the disease in its open form & in its
advanced state, when it is connected with a cachectic habit

state of the system & with inveterate ulcers - during 275
this period of the disease 3-5 or more of the acid should be given ^{diluted} daily &
the sores at the pause time washed with a dilution - Even of ulcers which
if not genuine cancer yet so closely resemble it as to be easily confound-
ed with it - I have seen 30 or 40 cases cured - A case of a woman
pronounced incurable by several most respectable Physicians Dr
Hewson & Myrtille at my suggestion gave her as much Nitric acid
as she could take & washed her sores ~~extensively~~ with it &
dressed them with citrine ointment - In a few weeks
she was perfectly cured - The other was the case of a woman
in the worst stage ^{advanced} - she had lost her nose by ulceration & but
was by this treatment cured in a short time - whether there
were cases of cancer or Scrophella I do not know as the
line between the cases is not distinct - Dr Jones of
Richmond has communicated to me two unequivocal
cases of cancer which he cured with the nitric acid - -

After the disease has been reduced - we must restore
the tone of the system - by tonics &c - of them bark
& the Chalybeates have retained their standing - although
all the varieties of caprice & stages in practice that have
taken place - the tonics not succeeding as a dernier
resort must employ sea-bathing - -

Beside the facts (the much) already mentioned this disease attacks
almost all parts of the body & particularly the glands - also the
testicles of the male & mammae of the female more particularly
For the history & treatment of them I refer to the Professor of Surgery

Cutaneous disease

common - disease of the skin in chronic & ~~contagious~~ ^{acute}
 this is defective - taken from the contagious equally so
 Moll's disease generally received but it is so out of place
 as to be of no practical use - he sets his disease & the
 appearance of the eruption in its most perfect state - it
 deserves to be studied though the complaint to be remembered
 though as they are constitutional or as they depend on the skin
 itself - 1st depend on some internal irritation which
 discharges by the skin though sympathy the irritation com-
 mencing in the mucous membrane of the intestine is not trans-
 ferred by continuous sympathy - but the skin assumes
 a vicarious office & there is a sort of metastasis

Eryanthemata

275

The word is derived from the Greek (εξανθεω) signifying to bud
spring forth - to this class belong Small Pox - Chicken Pox -
Cow Pox - Measles - Scarlatina - Erysipelas & a few others of
minor importance - Cullen has improperly included Venereal
Plague - is confident that belongs to a different class

That Small Pox - Chicken Pox & Measles are contagious there
is a difference of opinion - but as respects Scarlatina
& Erysipelas the case is very different - the last is certainly
not contagious & the former rarely if ever & by each the
same individual may be affected a second time - This is
so strikingly the fact with respect to erysipelas that one
attack seems to invite another & prepare the way for it -
Chicken Pox is not like Small Pox & Cow Pox regularly
propagated to inoculation - but most people believe
that the contagion is equally evident - It however speaks
more in the character of a circumscribed Epidemic than as a
contagious disease - It attacks a family of children &
even the children of a whole neighbourhood & is most pre-
valent when there is a vitiated state of the atmosphere
But often if ever does it attack in regular succession as if pro-
pagated from one to the other through the medium of contagion
If the same person cannot be affected twice with the real
eruption of Chicken Pox - he can by a variolous affection
strongly resembling it - There is no accurate distinction between
the two - To this Cullen's Diagnostics do not apply

270. They are propagated by contagion (meaning the ex-
-anthematous) & incident to the same person but once du-
-ring life - That these two circumstances are attached to
renewal of the Exanthemata is true - but to others it is inap-
-plicable - Few complaints show more than gastric or-
-igin than the exanthemata - This is particularly the case
with respect to small pox - Measles - Scarlatina & Erysi-
-pelas - 2. At commencement of Small pox the stomach
is ^{the eruption begins} ~~primarily~~ affected - This is so evident that the amount
of gastric affection - affords certain ground to calculate
the violence of the disease - hence the confluent small pox
was introduced by ineffectual vomiting & other gastric af-
-fections The complaint in these cases seems to be con-
-centrated in the internal parts & consequently the erup-
-tion is defective - The same may have been seen where
poisons have been swallowed - when a few exanthematous
eruptions take place of the original affection if it is removed

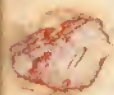
I knew a lady a few years since eat of a Rock Fish
a little tainted - it produced a great gastric distress - which
subsided on the breaking out of an eruption on the skin &

There are other reasons for believing Small pox of
gastric origin - It is proved that the poisons of Small
-pox cannot take effect unless the cuticle be previously divided
or removed so that it may produce local irritation

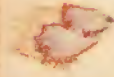
I will ^{not} now detain you in discussing the once prevalent
(now abandoned) doctrine that the variolous mat-
-ter is absorbed through the sound cuticle & con-

The same lady during 2 or 3 years afterwards at the house of a friend
she sent them but her son was a rock fish - from observation
she again immediately had an eruption over her whole body

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- mixed into the circulation I am content to let
such an hypothesis sink under the weight of its own
- misrep - In the case of the Small pox making its attack upon
the internal parts the Lungs are but slightly if at all af-
- fected - the stomach is the only part to which we can
have access constituting the primary seat of the disease
Where the virus takes into the blood & diffused through
the system it would begin ^{wherever} ~~at~~ at what point it was
introduced - In Man & other animals similar to him the
blood passes through the heart - if any part becomes vi-
- tiated - the whole is necessarily so - whenever we might
introduce the virus & the disease would in every
case be the same & hence the difference between ca-
- rinal & inoculated Small pox would no longer exist
but admit that it does not pass through the circulation
but that the derangement is through the medium of Sym-
- pathy - the symptoms of the disease will be violent or
otherwise according to the organ injured - hence inoculated
Small pox is free from danger the carinal the contrary
The seat of the disease is on the mucous Membrane
of the Primæ Viæ generally in the stomach & abdomen



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Calculous Affections

For the symptoms of these complaints I shall refer you to books — What is the cause of the Lithic Diathesis or the tendency is the system to the formation of stones — we do not know its connexion with gout is very evident & the latter depends in a great measure upon the condition of the stomach the former upon wrong action of the Lymphatics & Arteries certain habits of life — as sedentary occupations of the student — the indulgence in voluptuousness & debauchery are alike the consequences or source of the disease — But by a reference to the analogy that exists between gout & calculous affections — little or nothing is added to our information respecting the latter — But it is evident to my mind that the first link of this series of our nature & the approach of our profession — has its origin in the stomach (gastric origin) — It is allowed that Gout is owing to matter arising from a depraved state or condition of the digestive organs & this is not wholly a gratuitous proposition — nor is it less true — that this matter is taken up & conveyed into the bladder — where it constitutes the formation of calculous matter — for this we have many reasons & among others it is well known — that there is a similarity between gouty concretions & calculous substance — Chemistry had no sooner made its way into Medicine — than it began to exercise its ingenuity in ascertaining the nature & origin of calculi

but even with the assistance of all its resources - physicians
have been baffled in their inquiries - Nevertheless it has
been ascertained that various substances enter into the
composition of this matter & agents that have the power
of dissolving them - at least out of the body - have been
pointed out to us - The Substances - are as follows
- 1st The Uric Acid - 2nd Phosphate of Lime - 3rd Magnesia -
4th Oxide of Lime - 5th Phosphate of Iron - 6th Urea - 7th Salts -
8th Animal mucus - These elementary substances exist
in various combinations - which have been variously ar-
ranged - Wollstein divided them into four classes - the
1st Uric Calculous - having for its basis Uric acid - 2nd
Phosphate of Magnesia & Ammonia - 3rd Oxide of Lime
4th Boile Earth - the basis of which is the Phosphate of Lime
Endeavors have been made to discover solvents for these several
species of calculi & the French have made many successful
experiments on the subject - these experiments were insti-
tuted to show that substances capable of dissolving calculi
out of the bladder - might be introduced into it for the same
purpose - The results were as follow - The Uric calculi are
soluble in a solution of Potash & soda - so weak that it may
be held in the mouth & swallowed without inconvenience
The Phosphate of Magnesia & Ammonia & Boile earth - may
be dissolved in Nitric & Muriatic acid so diluted as
not to irritate the bladder when injected into it - & the
Mulberry Nitric acid Oxide of Lime - may be dissolved
in Nitric & Muriatic acid or a solution of Carb of Potash

The Gastric Juice is most powerfully solvent for ex-
- of species of Calculi -- nor is it contended that these
solvents - when introduced into the bladder - ought
to act on the stone in the same manner - that they do out of
the body & why this should not be the case we have no
reasons to give - Experiments do not afford us much
encouragement - tho' perhaps they have not been con-
- ducted with that care & skill which are required - as
yet we do not know that any benefit has resulted
from the French discoveries - but from the fact
that the different species of calculi are soluble out
of the body - we ought to be stimulated to further ex-
- tentions to discover - whether the same effect ought not
to be produced in the bladder - Cases have certainly
occurred in which the stone has disappeared under the
use of Alkali - they are to be met with in old Medical
records & even in very recent publications --
I do not know whether the solution of the stone - ought
to be ascribed to the medicines or simply to the opera-
- tions of nature - But taking all things into consid-
- eration - I am disposed to believe that certain
articles are capable of dissolving the stone out of
calculi of the bladder - The practice is the case
extremely ambiguous & of the difficulties it is not the
least to determine the composition of the stone - that we
may apply its appropriate solvent - on this account
we are obliged often to proceed empirically - trying

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car's interior. I pulled my coat tighter around me and walked towards the entrance of the building. The air was still, and the silence was broken only by the distant sound of traffic. I took a deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. The building in front of me was a large, imposing structure with many windows. Some of the windows were lit up, while others were dark. I walked up the steps leading to the entrance, my feet making a soft sound on the stone. I paused for a moment, looking up at the entrance. The door was slightly ajar, and I could see a glimpse of the interior. I took a step forward, my hand reaching for the door handle. As I turned the handle, I heard a faint sound, like a creak or a whisper. I opened the door and stepped inside. The interior was dimly lit, with a warm, golden light emanating from a chandelier in the center of the room. The walls were covered in a patterned wallpaper, and the floor was made of polished wood. I looked around, taking in the details of the room. It felt like I had entered a different world, one that was both familiar and strange. I walked further into the room, my eyes drawn to a large painting on the wall. The painting depicted a landscape with a body of water and a small boat. The colors were muted, and the style was reminiscent of the Impressionist movement. I stood in front of the painting for a moment, lost in thought. The room seemed to have a life of its own, a history that I could not begin to understand. I turned away from the painting and walked towards a set of stairs. The stairs were made of wood and led to an upper floor. I hesitated for a moment, then took a step up. As I walked up the stairs, I heard a soft sound, like a door closing or a key turning. I stopped and looked back, but the room was empty. I continued up the stairs, my heart pounding. At the top of the stairs, I found a small, open doorway. I stepped through the doorway and found myself in a narrow hallway. The hallway was dimly lit, with a single light fixture on the wall. I walked down the hallway, my eyes scanning the walls. The walls were covered in a patterned wallpaper, similar to the one in the room below. I walked to the end of the hallway and found a door. I turned the handle and opened the door. The room beyond was small and cluttered. It was filled with various items, including books, papers, and a small table. I looked around, trying to make sense of the room. It felt like I had stumbled upon a hidden treasure, a secret that had been kept for years. I walked towards the table, my hand reaching for a book. As I touched the book, I felt a sudden jolt, like a shock or a surge of energy. I looked up, my eyes wide open. The room seemed to be alive, to have a mind of its own. I took a step back, my heart racing. I looked around, trying to find the source of the energy. The room was empty, but I could feel it. I walked towards the door, my hand on the handle. I turned the handle and opened the door. The hallway was empty, and I could see the stairs leading down. I took a step back, my heart pounding. I looked around, trying to make sense of what had just happened. The room was small and cluttered, but it felt like it held a great secret. I walked towards the table, my hand reaching for a book. As I touched the book, I felt a sudden jolt, like a shock or a surge of energy. I looked up, my eyes wide open. The room seemed to be alive, to have a mind of its own. I took a step back, my heart racing. I looked around, trying to find the source of the energy. The room was empty, but I could feel it. I walked towards the door, my hand on the handle. I turned the handle and opened the door. The hallway was empty, and I could see the stairs leading down. I took a step back, my heart pounding. I looked around, trying to make sense of what had just happened. The room was small and cluttered, but it felt like it held a great secret.

294 One solvent after another - until we have found the one
suited to the case & the particular species of calculi - which may
be in the bladder - That the stone may be dissolved in the
bladder in this way I infer from these facts - first - We
have solvents for it out of the bladder & then may be given
in sufficient quantities without producing injurious effects
Second - & some of them do reach the bladder without being
materially changed from the state in which they were admin-
-istered - Nor is this inconsistent with the doctrine I formerly
held forth to you - That no article enters the circulation
without being perfectly assimilated - for when they once
get beyond the sphere of vital energy - as in the perspiration
& excretions - they appear regenerated - tho' the chemical action
& beside which there is a direct communication - between the
stomach & the bladder thro' which our solvents may pass

The fact of the rapid transition of some substances from
the stomach to the bladder - had long ago led to this suppo-
-sition - we all know that in 2 or 30 minutes after tur-
-pentine has been taken - it will be detected in the urine
& this is too short a time for it to arrive at the bladder
thro' the rout of the circulation - You all know that Dr
Darwin accounts for this upon the Hypothesis of a retrograde
action of the absorbents - this is however a very lame
attempt at an explanation - for admitting the substance to be
conveyed in this manner - it is obvious that the absorbents
must be in a diseased state & it is contrary to the rules of
medicine to resort to a morbid process to act upon the healthy functions

of the body - But in whatever it may consist there is no doubt of the fact - that there is a direct communication between the stomach & the bladder - The Kidneys have been completely destroyed & still the bladder had a quantity of fluid - not urine for this is a secretion peculiar to the kidneys - - Sir C Houn after evacuating the stomach of a dog passed a ligature tightly around the pylorus & after causing him to fast for several days - he injected into the stomach a quantity of liquid coloured with Rhubarb in 30 or 40 minutes after it was found in the bladder - which is much too short a time for it to pass through the circulation - Experiments of this kind have been so often repeated with similar results that we can have no doubt of the fact - - - - -

Treatment of Calculous Diseases - of the medicines supposed to possess the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder the carbonic acid has been long known - its utility was never well illustrated until Dr Dobson wrote on the subject about 70 or 40 years ago - since which Dris Saunders & Percival have insisted on its powers it was proved by Wall that mart liquors were capable of dissolving the stone out of the body & to this point experiments have again & again been repeated by Saunders Percival - Pearson - Foulkner &c. & there is no doubt that the carbonic acid possesses the power of dissolving calculi of the bladder - the next point was to ascertain whether the calculus entered the organ unchanged - By Percival it is related that the u-
-rine

246 - urine of a person who had taken it - precipitated
the from lime water & dissolved a calculus
that was in it. There is no doubt of this - since it
appears by good authority - that calculi are dissolved by
allowing them to remain in the waters of Spa & that by
being immersed in the urine of those who have drunk
of them - the same effect will be produced - However, I
shall not insist on the certainty of Carb-acid - our ac-
quaintance with it is very imperfect - tho' enough is known
of it - to warrant our perseverance in its use - Few are
the cases in which I have tried it - but as a palliative -
it is in the greatest degree sceptical - I have used it
with great advantage in Gravel & Nephritis - I have
found the Seltry water - taken ad libitum - as good as
any of the fountains of it - tho' the acetated Alkaline waters
prepared by Voith's apparatus - is commonly employed -
if neither of them can be had - a good substitute will be
the Sulphuric drought - or swallow a solution of the al-
kali first - then the acid - this should be repeated 3 or 4
times in a day - the idea that calculi depended on
an acid in the stomach gave rise to the use of alkalis
in this disease. Dr Robertson recommended the Sal-Tart-
as a solvent for the stone - other writers notice the alkalis
but they were laid aside & about 70 years since were again
introduced & their utility confirmed by experience --
In solution the Carb. Potash - may be given in the dose
of 15 or 20 grs (increased if the stomach will allow it) eight

4 morning - but if it is like to produce gastric distress - we
are obliged to discontinue it for a time - as a palliative the
Carb-Soda - is not less beneficial than the former - 13. to a
quart of water may be taken daily - they may either of them
be given in the form of soap - The Aqua bilis is nearly allied
to these - I have often used it - & with great benefit - if not
a solvent it is certainly one of the best palliatives for the
stone - given freely it completely relieves the symptoms
for a time - the case is related by Dr House in which a
patient took 8.00 - gts in six months & continued free from
pain for several years - although the calculous remained

In order to be efficacious it should be given in large
doses as a pint or a pint & a half - but generally a much less
quantity is sufficient - Leaving the Alkalies I proceed to
another set of remedies producing opposite effects - I mean the
Mineral Acids - of the goodness of them we have ample tes-
timony - lately Mr Copeland has made comparative trials
with the Citric & Muratic acids & gives preference to the
former - In the first case in which he used the acid-
having found by reasoning that there was certainly a stone
in the bladder - he gave the Muratic acid in the dose of 30
gts twice a day - gradually increased to 50 gts - until 11.3
had been taken - when the complaint was entirely cured
The urine which had been discharged had been collected
& preserved & the sediment which had been deposited a-
mounted to - 104. grs. of an insaluble powder - this
was the stone which had been felt in the bladder -

245 In the second case 12-grs of the Nitric acid was given
2 or 3 times a day untill 24.3 of the diluted acid had been
consumed - the sediment which had been collected for
six months - amounted to 600-grs - towards the conclu-
-sion fragments were discharged & no calculi remain-
-ed in the bladder - of course these acids have the
power of dissolving the stone in that virus - I have
now completed what I had to say on these substances
which have the power of dissolving the stone - at
least out of the body - The practice must be em-
-pirical as we have no means of determining a priori
what the composition of the calculi is - & therefore do not
know the solvent suited to decompose it

I shall now speak of a class of medicines which are
capable of relieving the symptoms that attend & preventing
the formation of calculi - all the bitters & astringents
(perhaps without exception) may be included under this
class - but particularly the Tinctura Purpurae - Pentanum
& Uva-urii - It is said that tea is a powerful remedy
of this class - in China where there is a great consump-
-tion of it calculi are unknown - we are told - - Astringents
have been used from time immemorial & some have
said that they will dissolve the stone - but they have no
such powers - Their Modus Operandi is not well
known to us - Cullen supposes that they act by absorbing
the acid in the stomach upon which the formation
of calculi depends - but in this I am sure none will

agree with him - To me it appears that they act by im-
-puting tone to the stomach & thus preventing the generation of
the acid - the increase of the stone being thus arrested - its
apertures are worn off or perhaps covered with mucus & the
irritation it produced is diminished or altogether removed -
The Uva-Ursi - of all this class I have been most successful
with - it is now much used in this complaint & if not a pos-
-sible - is efficacious in mitigating violent symptoms - several
cases are on record - which have disappeared under its use
I have seen it given in stone with decided benefit - I
think it better adapted to gravel - The infusion of Hops
has been long known & by Lind it is stated that it possesses the
power of dissolving the stone out of the bladder - besides
relieving the symptoms when taken internally - My ex-
-perience ^{with it} is limited to gravelly complaints - where I have
found it beneficial - it should be given in the quantity
of a pint of the strong infusion in 24 hours - At this lessens
the pains - promotes the discharge of urine & greatly con-
-duces to the comfort of the patient - Within the last
4 years much has been said of Magnesia as an antilithic
& to Mr Bland of London - the credit is due for its in-
-troduction - denying the possibility of dissolving the stone in
the bladder - he directed his enquiries towards ascertain-
-ing the means of preventing its formation - He institu-
-ted experiments with the alkalis & Magnesia & he
found the latter decidedly the best - In illustration
of the efficacy he published 4 cases - which I shall detail

280 The first was a gentleman 50 years of age who was in the habit of indulging freely in the use of acid liquors he frequently passed small calculi with his urine - ~~the~~ his urine was found to contain a great abundance of a grossly matter - he was treated with Carb Soda & Potash without effect - Magnesia was then given in the dose of 15 grs twice a day - with the infusion of Gentian - In one week the uric acid was greatly diminished & finally disappeared entirely - the Magnesia was continued 8 months longer & a complete cure was the result - The second was the

case of a gentleman ^{aged 40} who was accustomed to discharge with his urine a red sand & particularly when there was any irritation in the stomach - He took 20 grs of Magnesia - tea night & morning - & in six weeks was cured

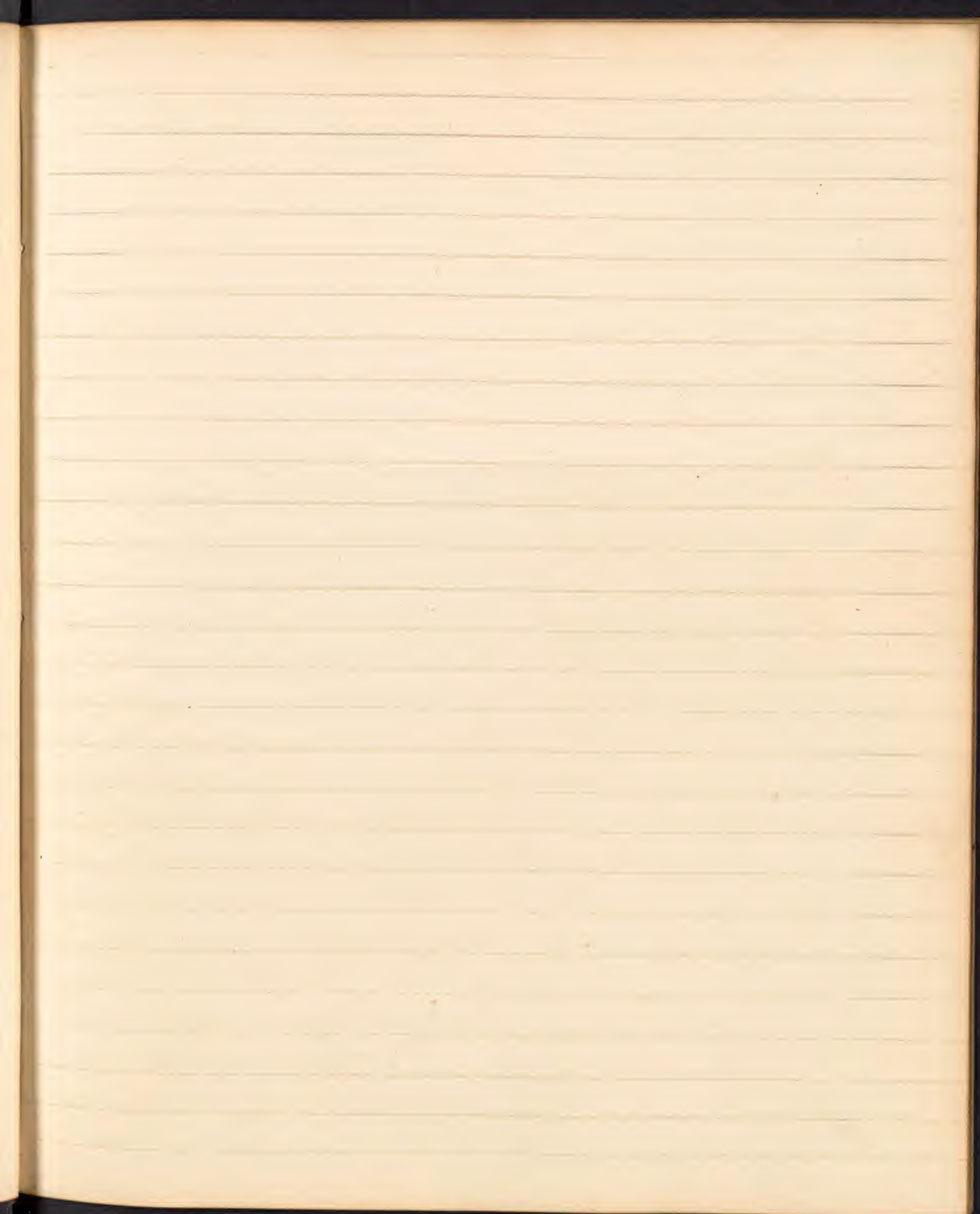
The third was the case of a gentleman aged 43 - he had a painful affection of the kidneys & urethra - passed a small quantity of calculous & his urine deposited red sand - 20-grs of Magnesia every night cured him.

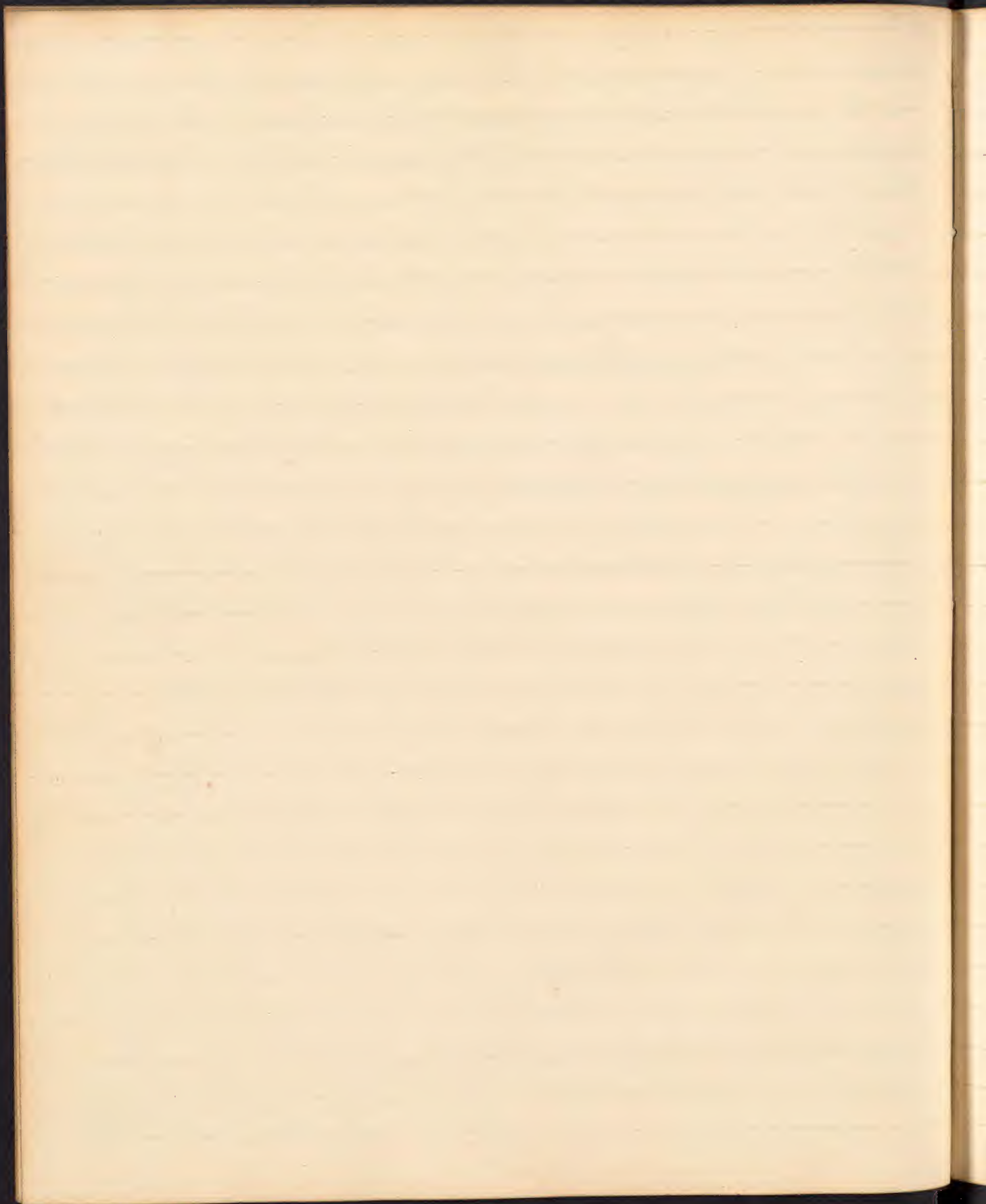
The fourth was an old Ranty gentleman aged 65 - who complained of great pain in the right kidney & whose urine was charged with red sand & a great quantity of mucus - 25-grs of Magnesia twice a day were given - ~~the~~ where the Magnesia affects the stomach so as to produce vomiting - 5-grs of the same must be added to each dose - the last was then cured -

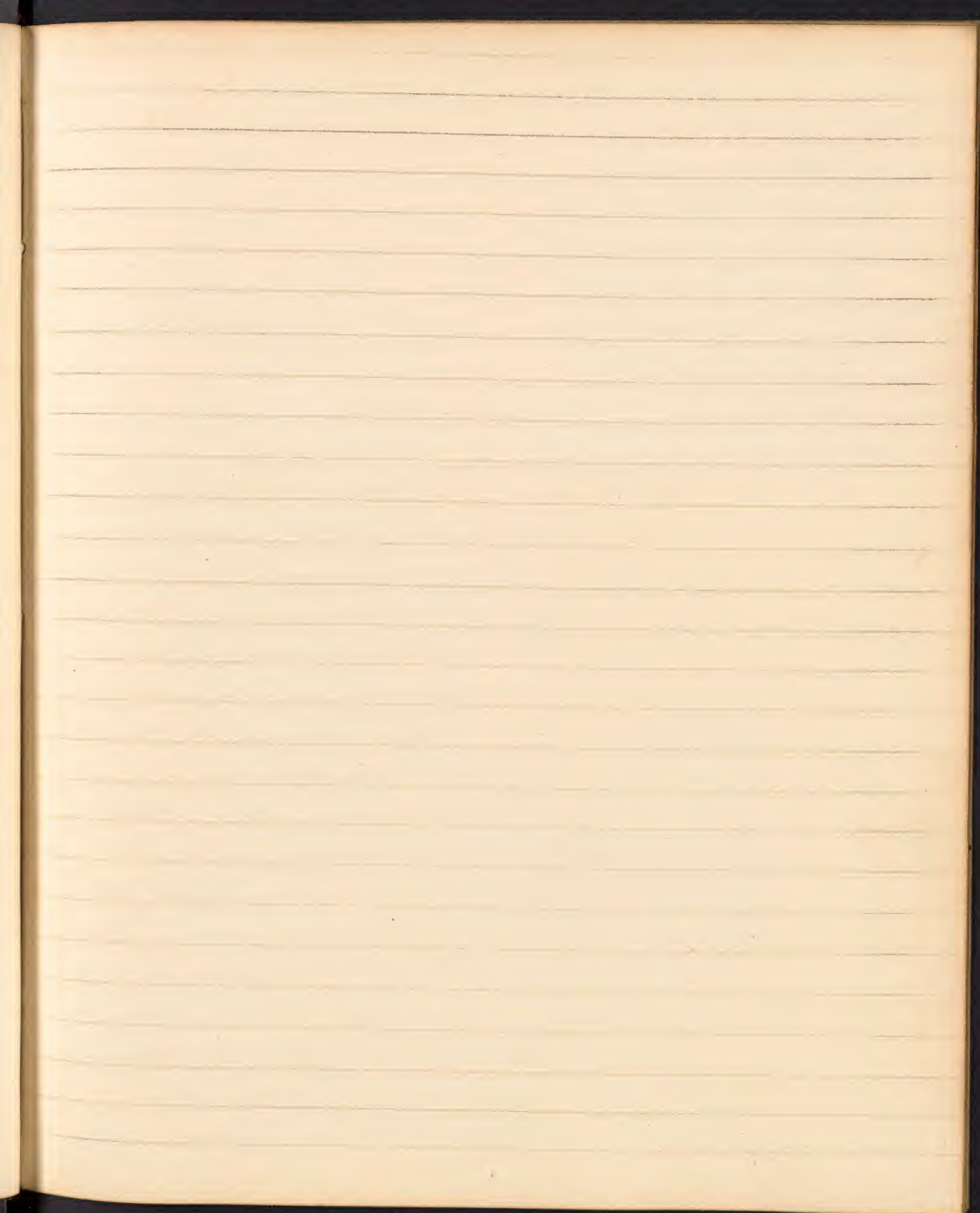
although Magnesia is suited to Nephritis & gravel complaints it is proper to remark that it is not

puted to the stone - Experience has shown that these
two complaints are ^{materially} ~~entirely~~ different - Children are
most subject to stone - upon which Magnesia cannot
act - but is limited to gravel complaints - This Medicine
is truly important - I add a few words on the manage-
ment of a profluvium - Retting can be more painful than
this - when accompanied with febrile symptoms
it will be proper to resort to copious venesection -
the large doses of opium - much relief is obtained from
it when taken by the mouth but a clyster of 2 or 3 ss of
the Tine Opii is better perhaps than any other remedy - & the warm
bath is not to be overlooked - but should be used -

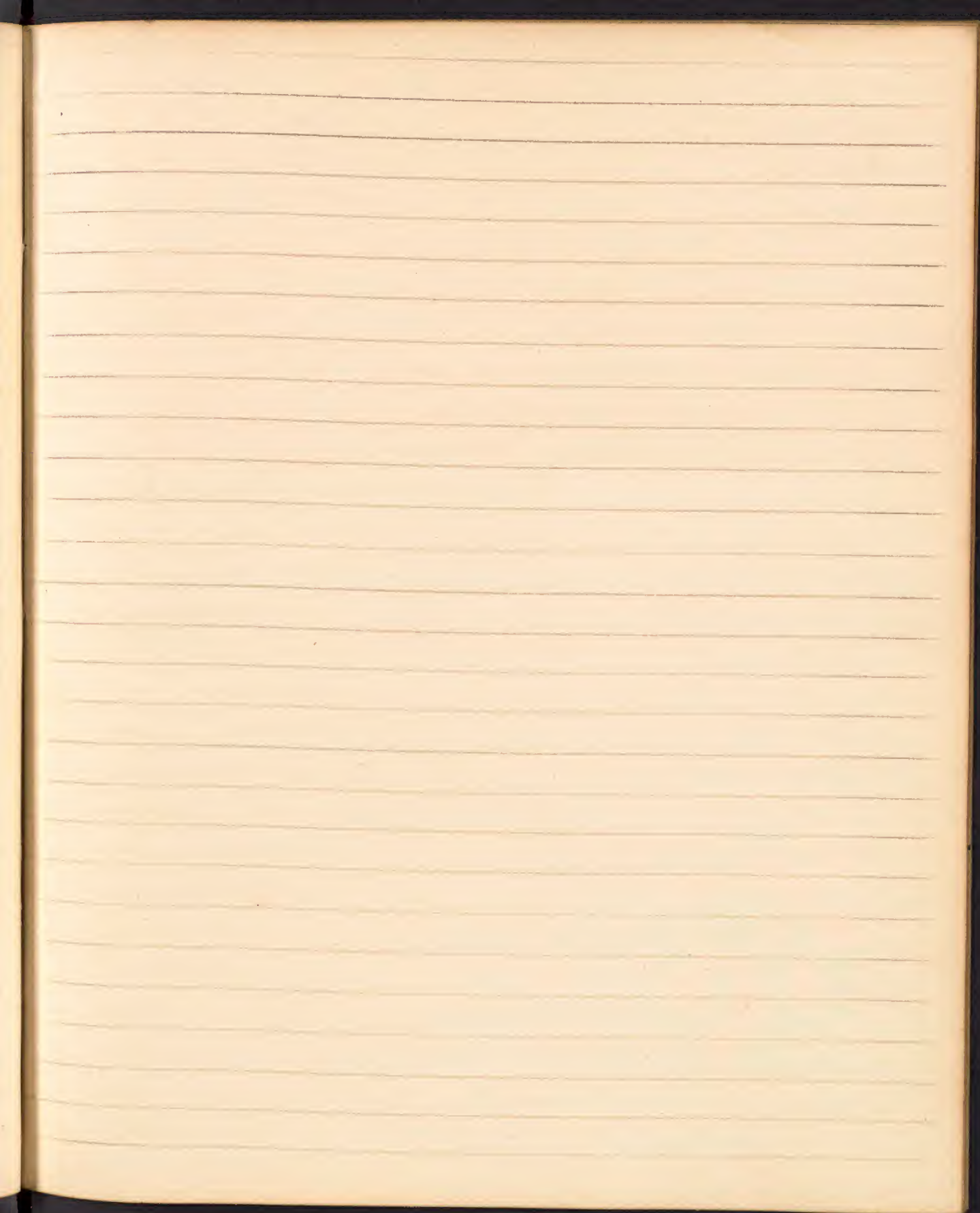
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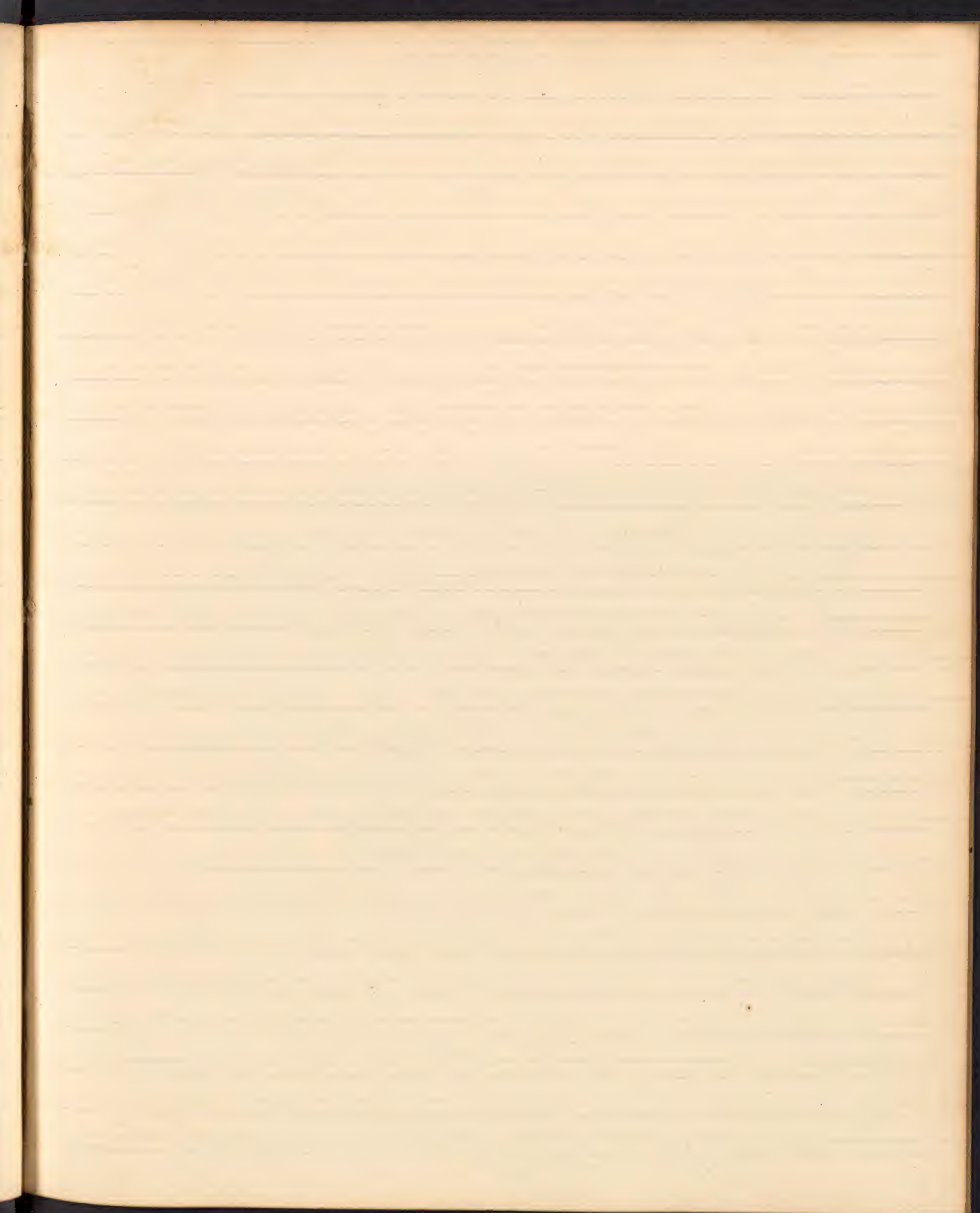


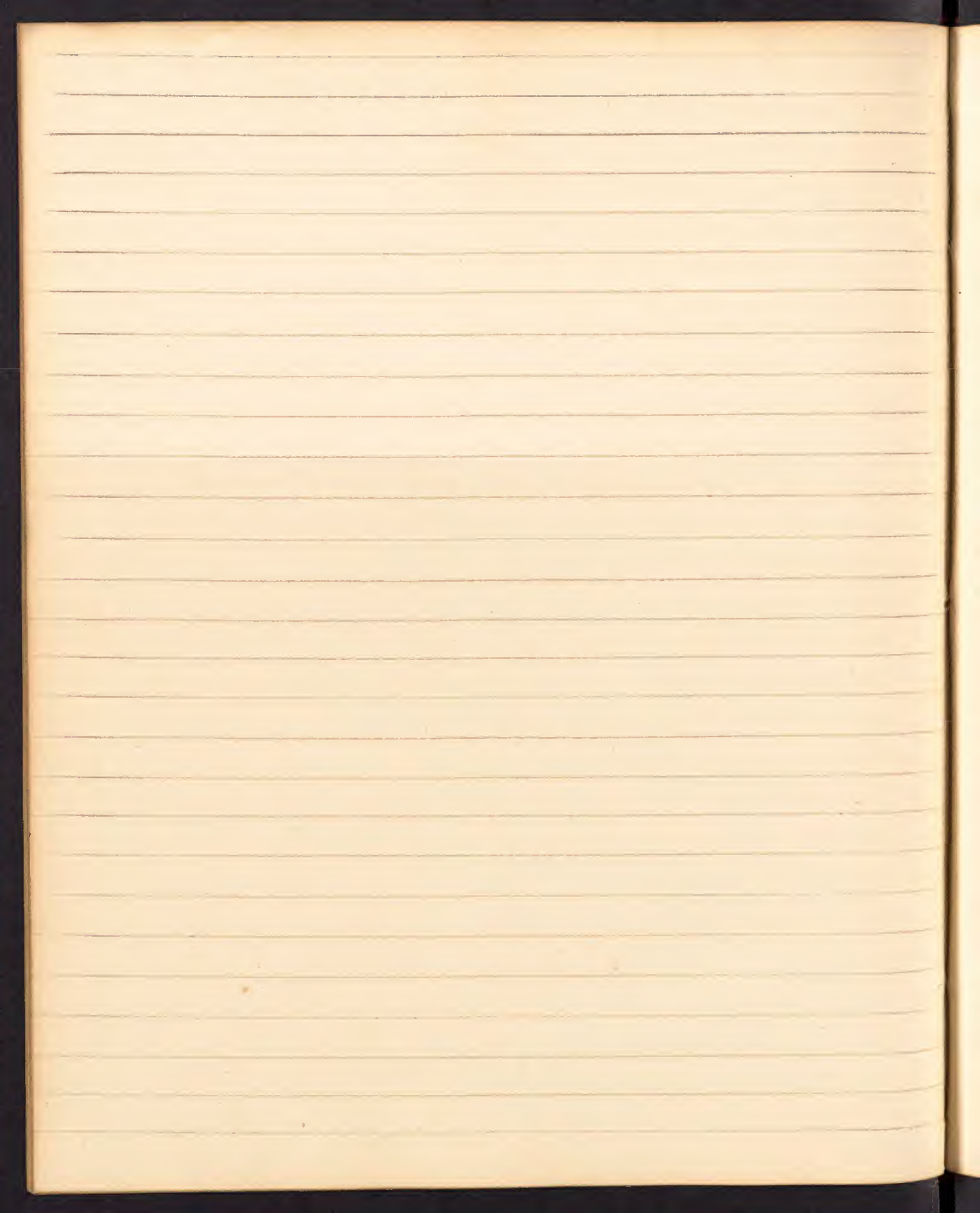




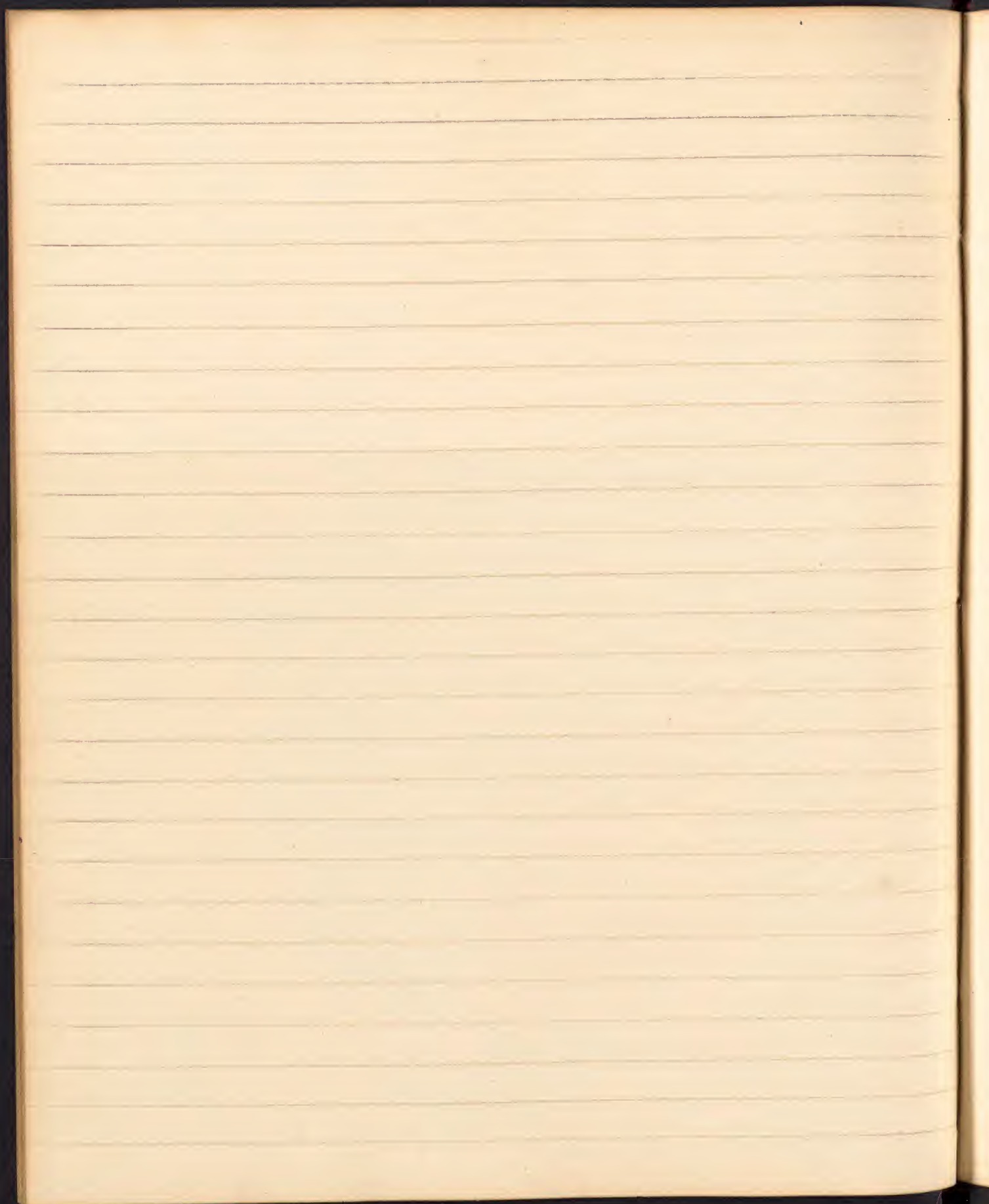


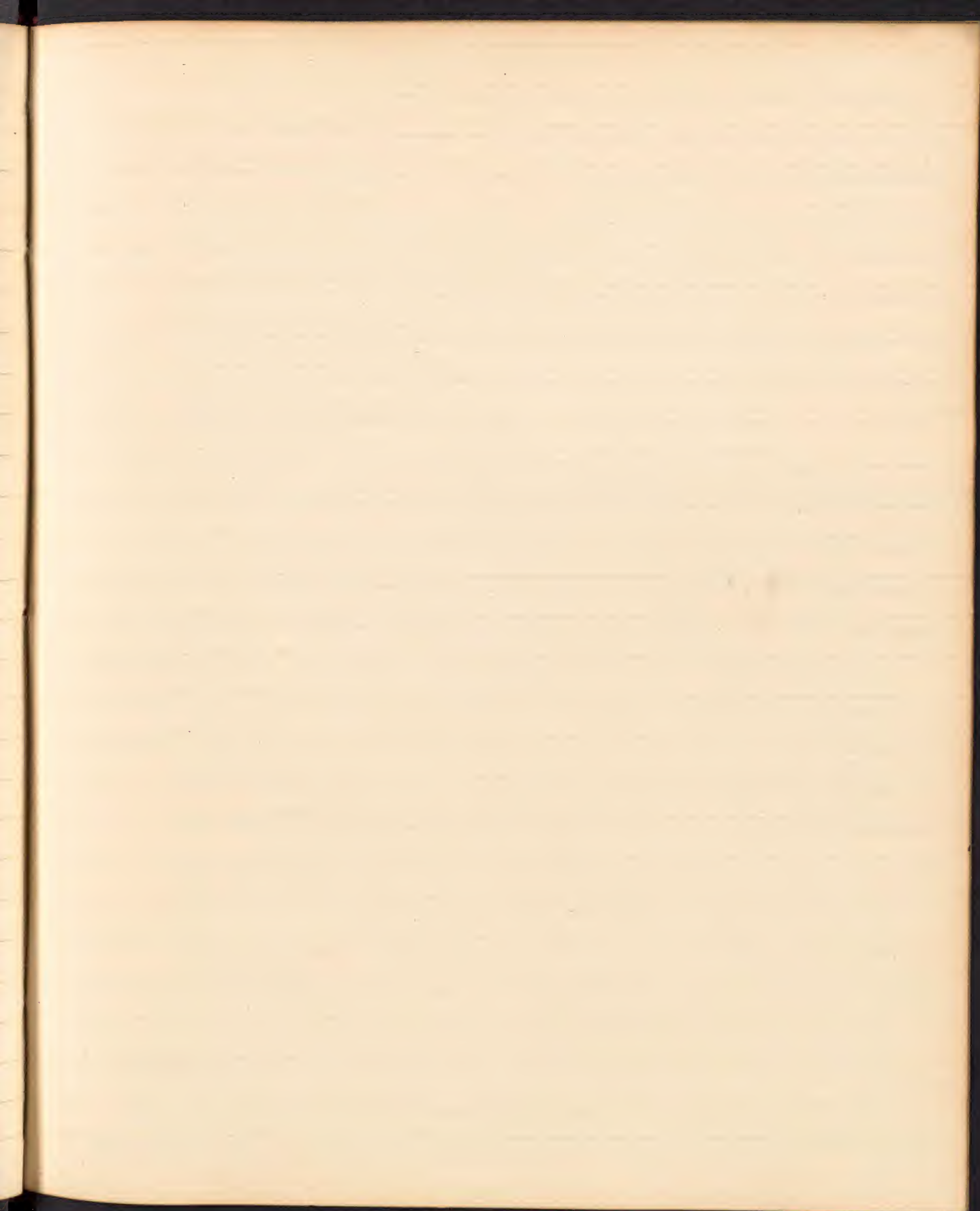


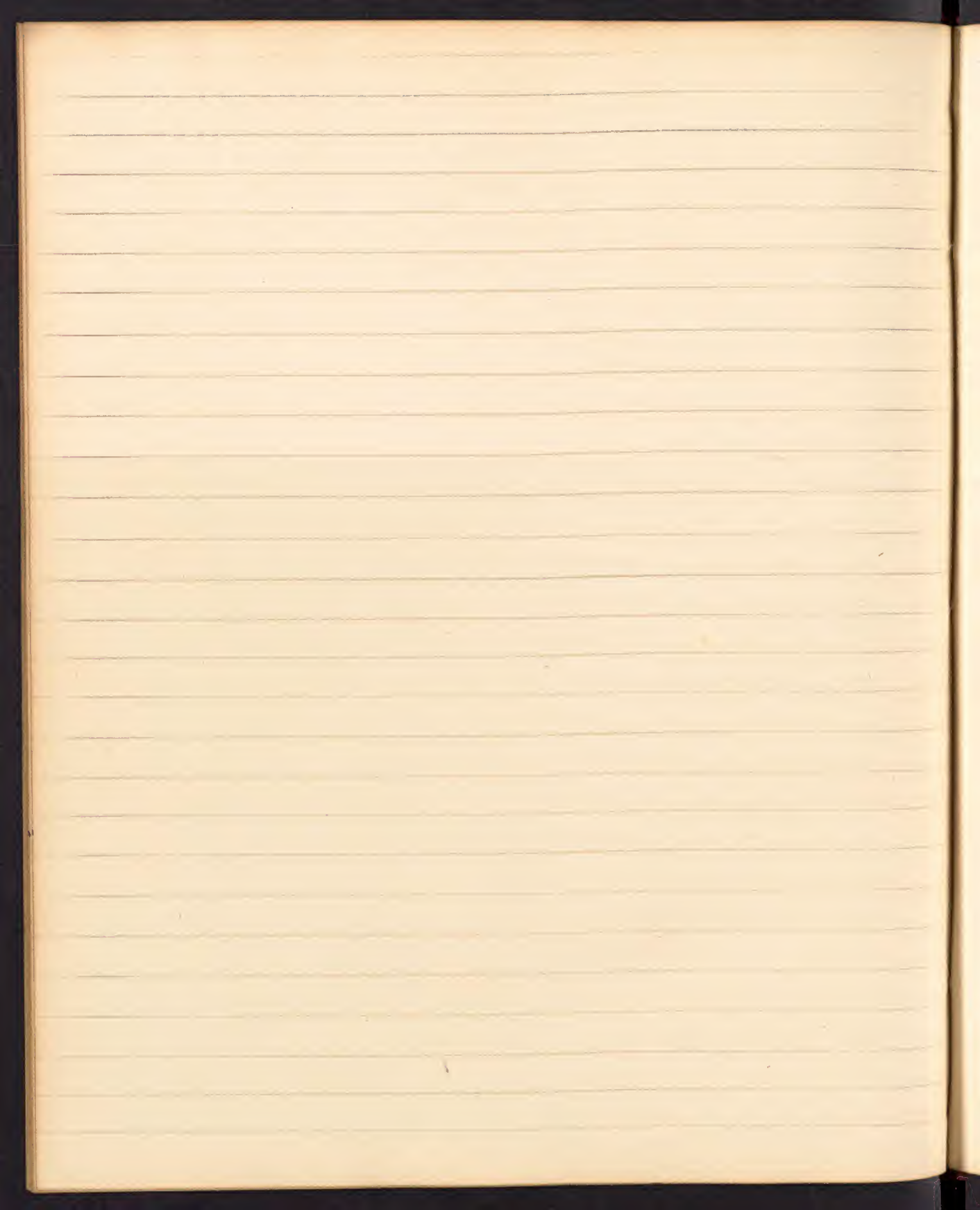


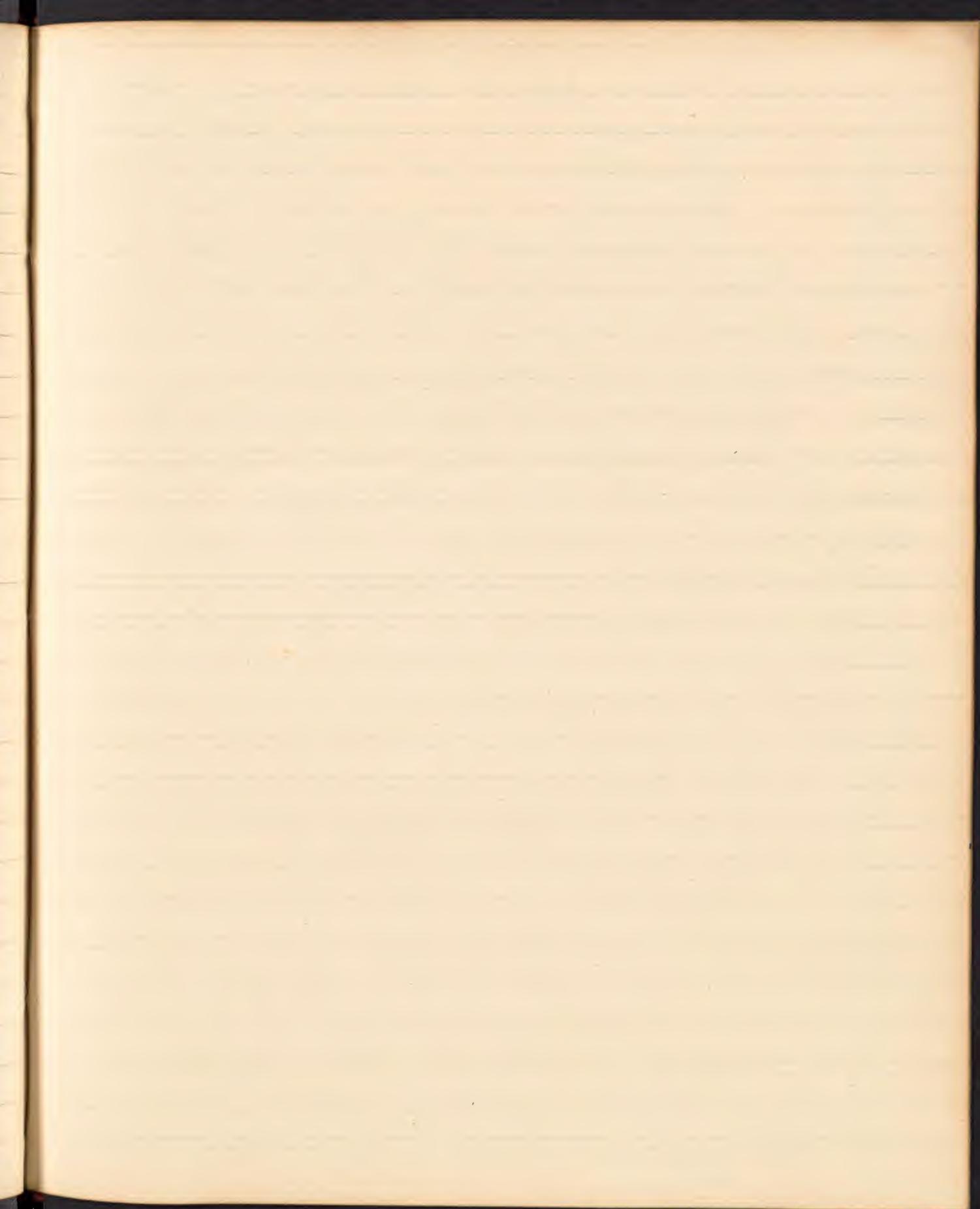


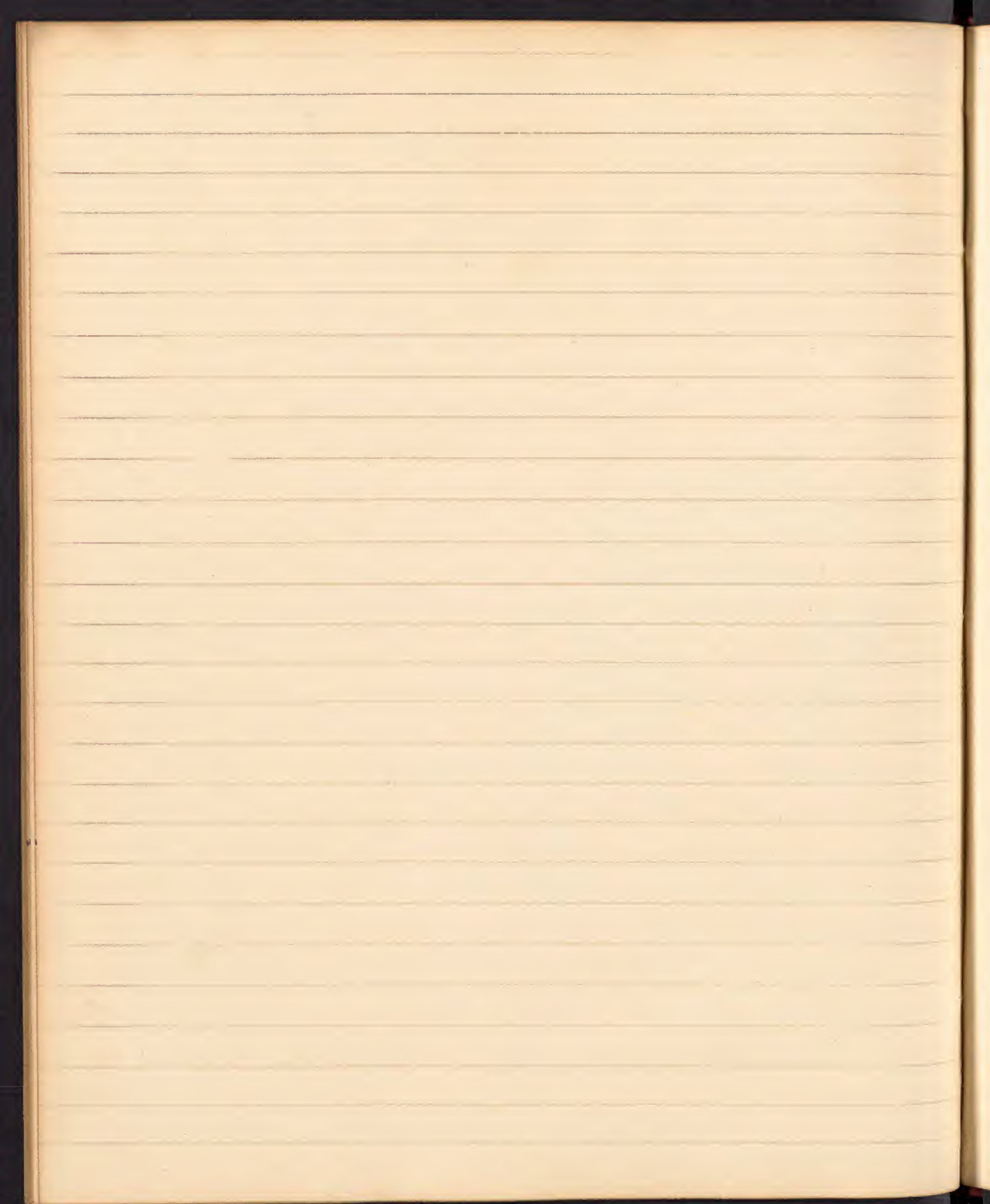


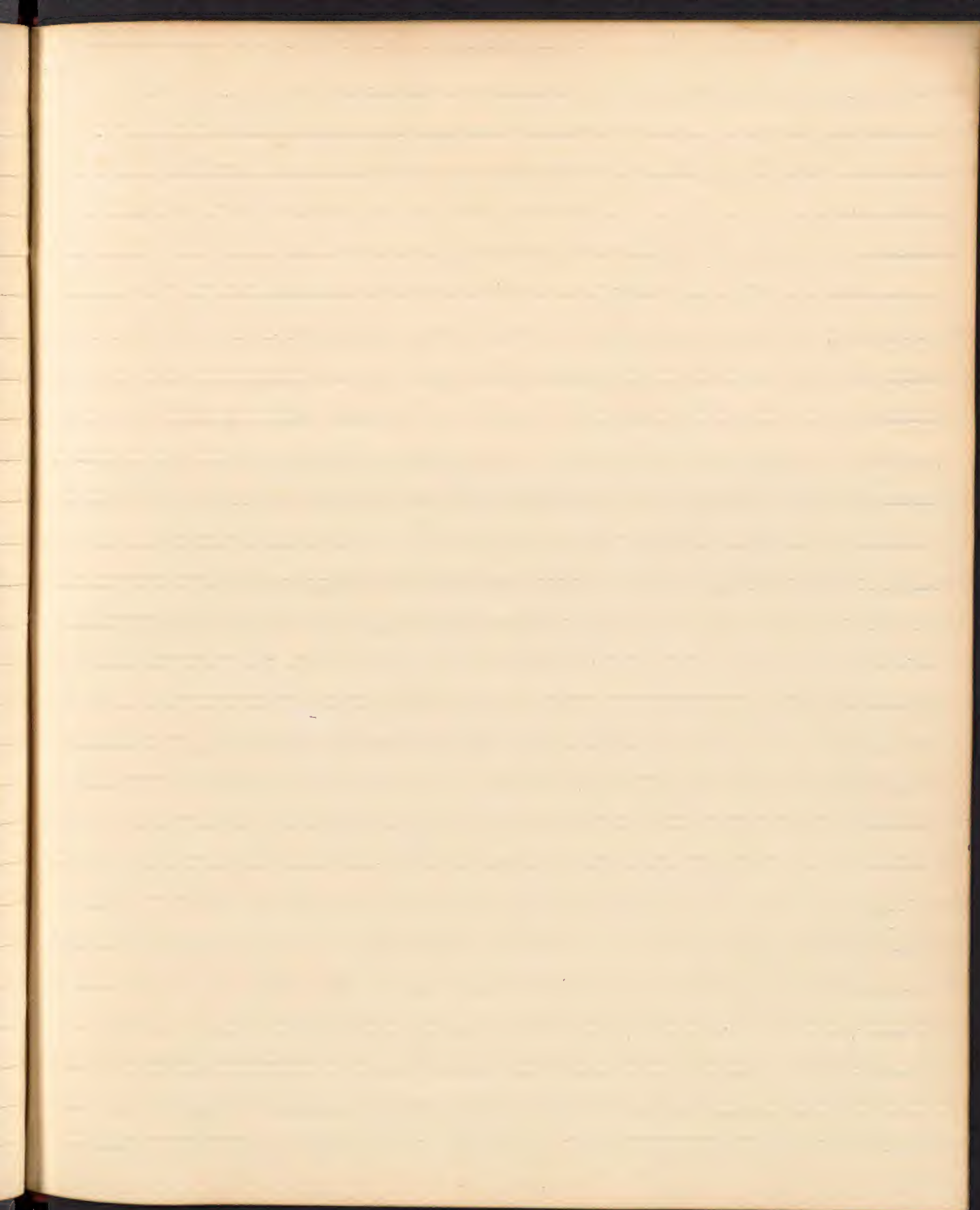




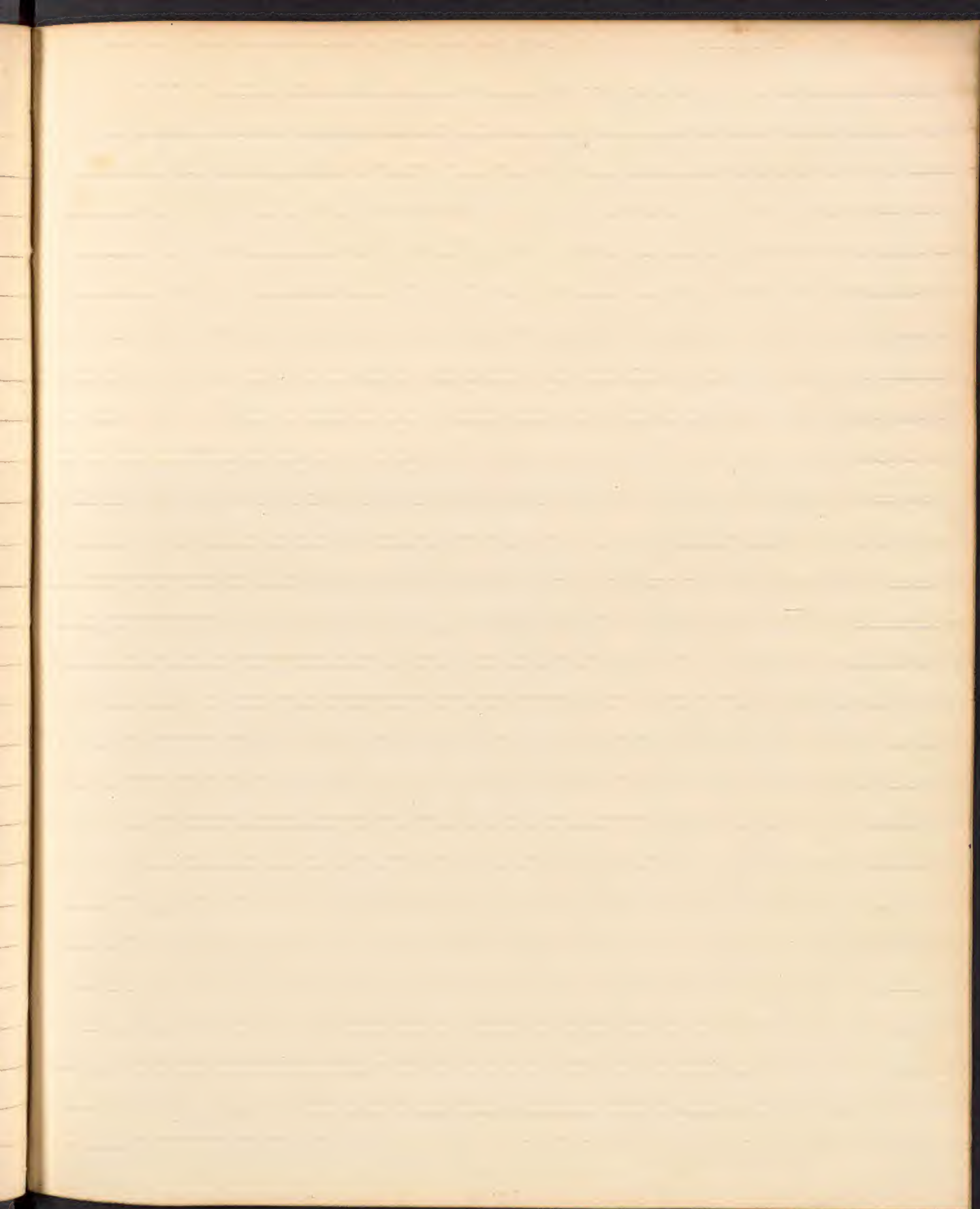




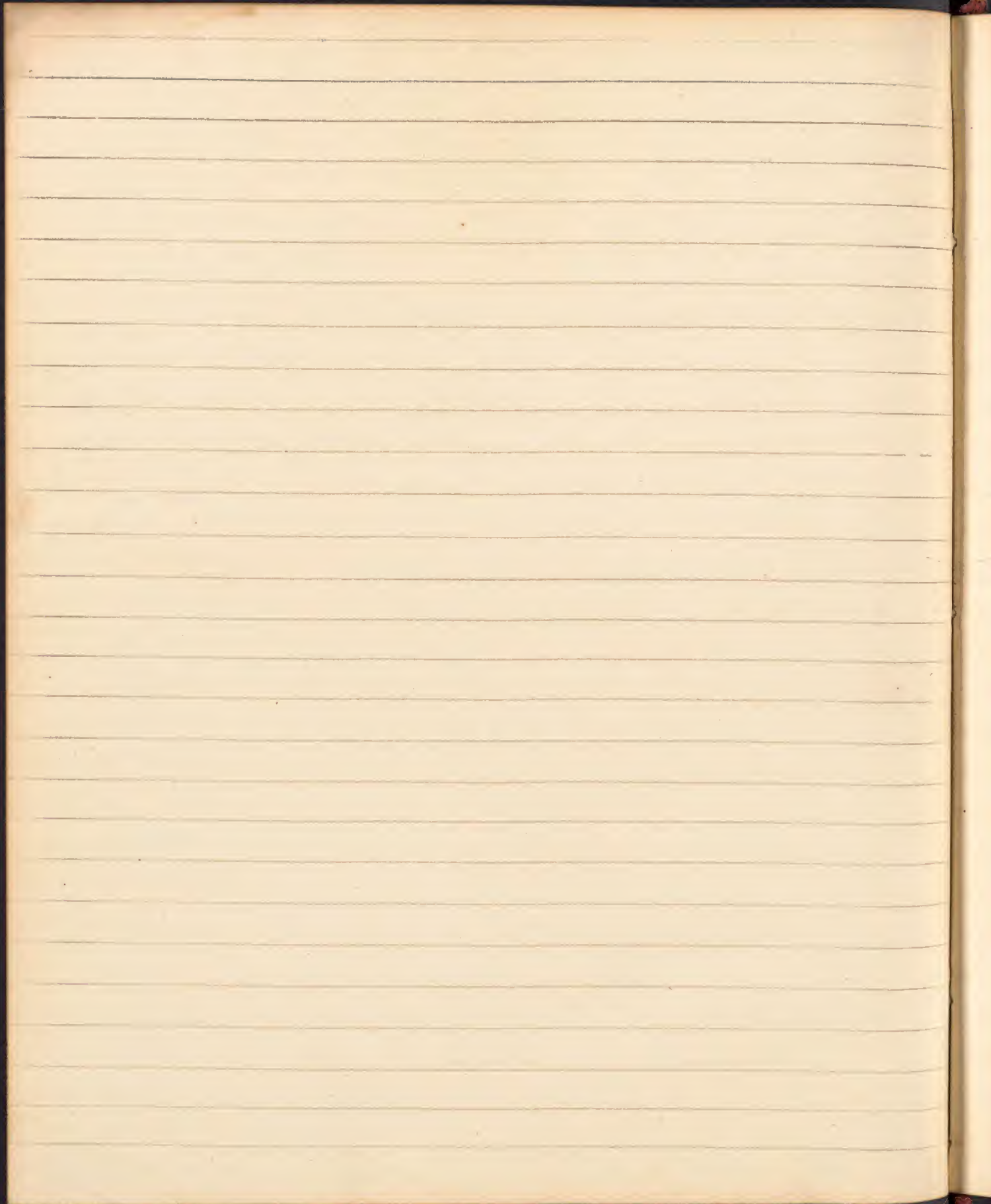


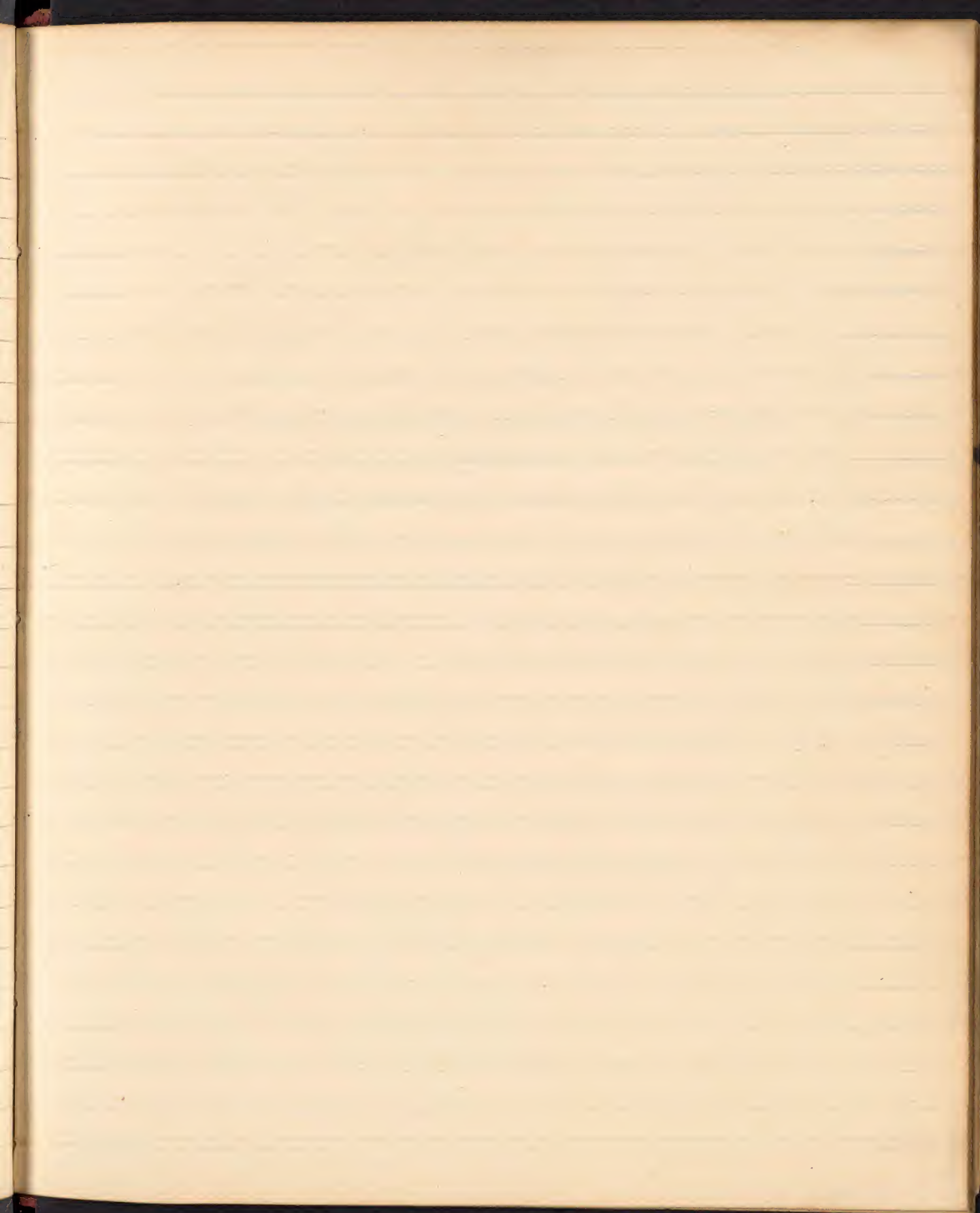


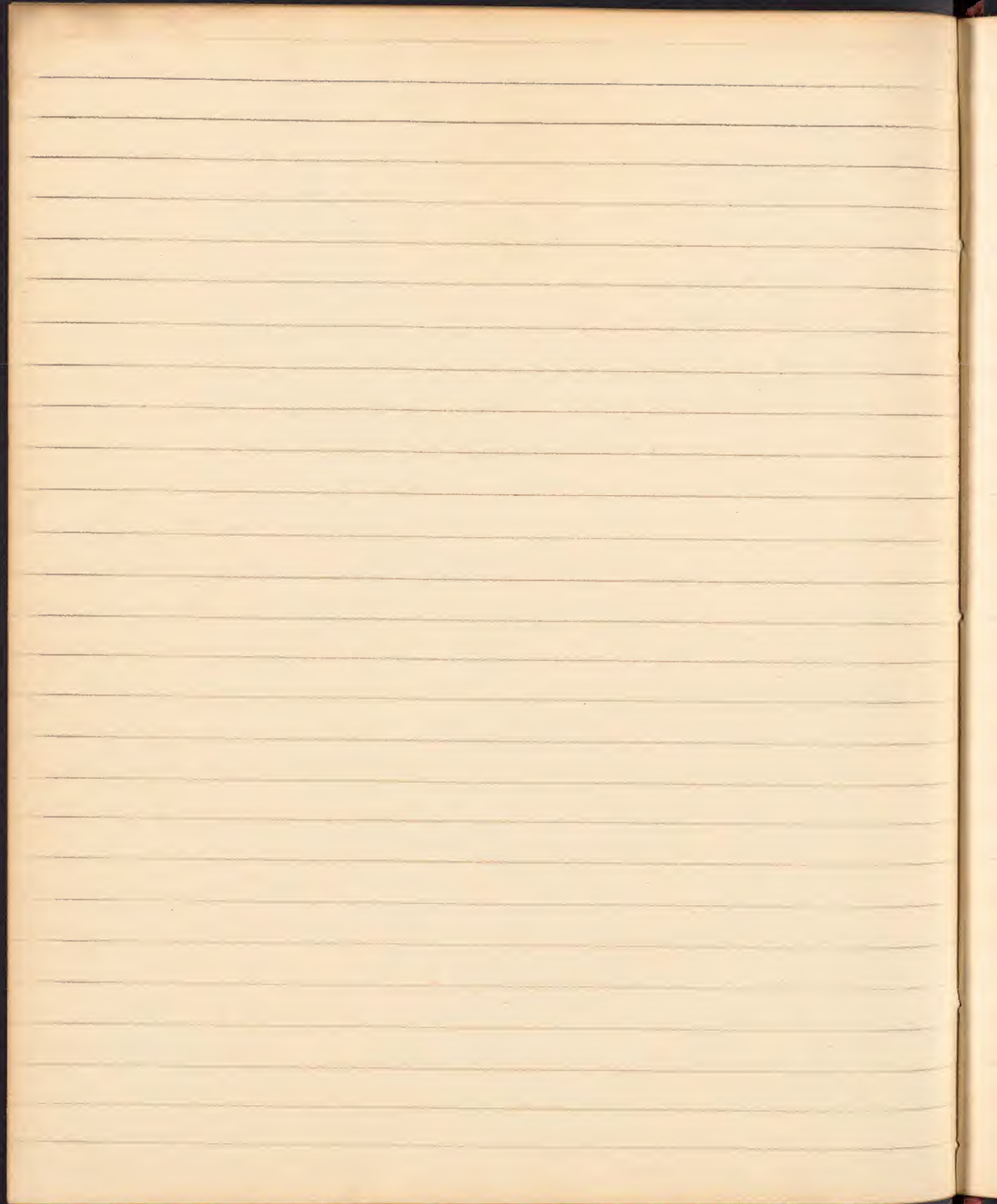


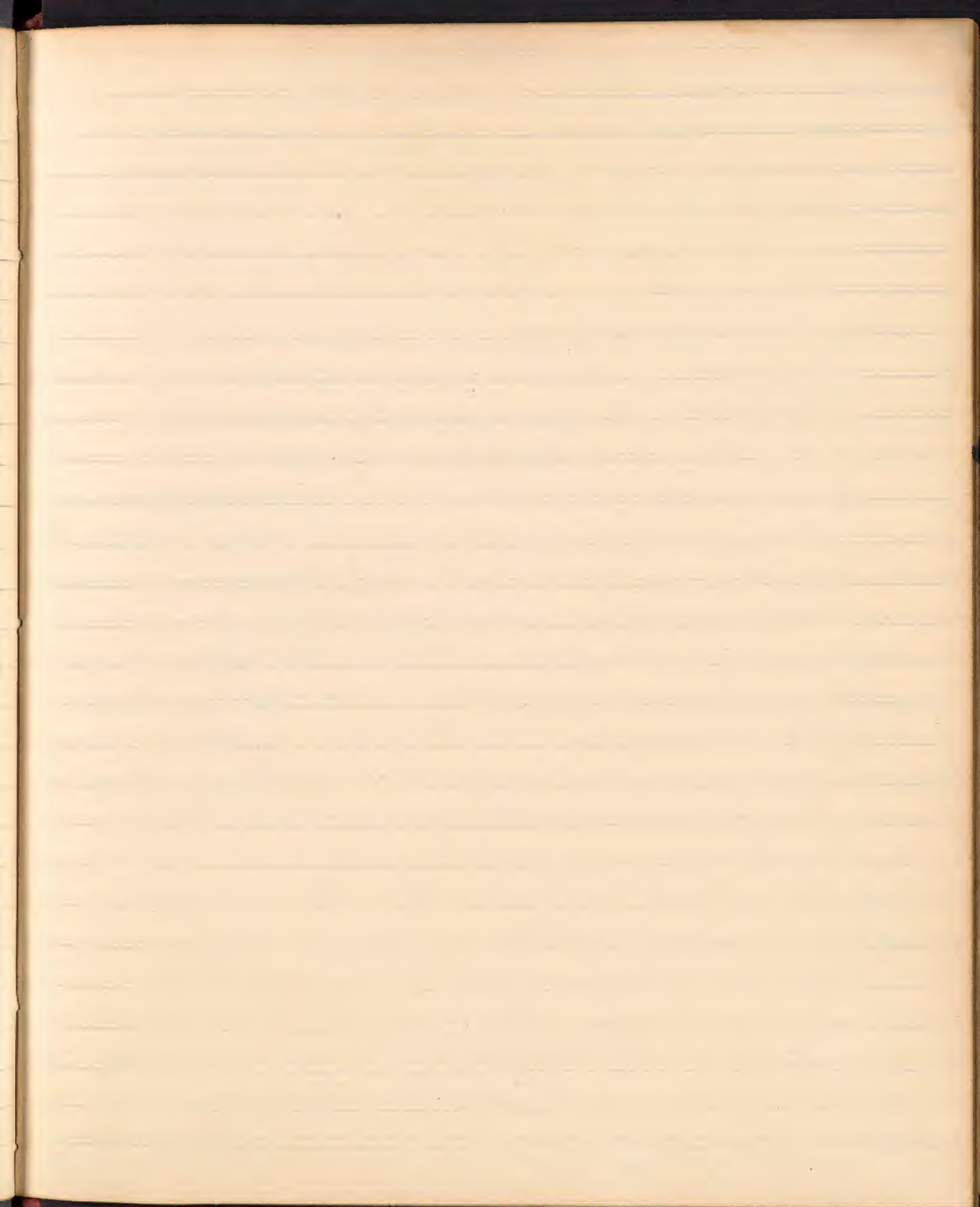


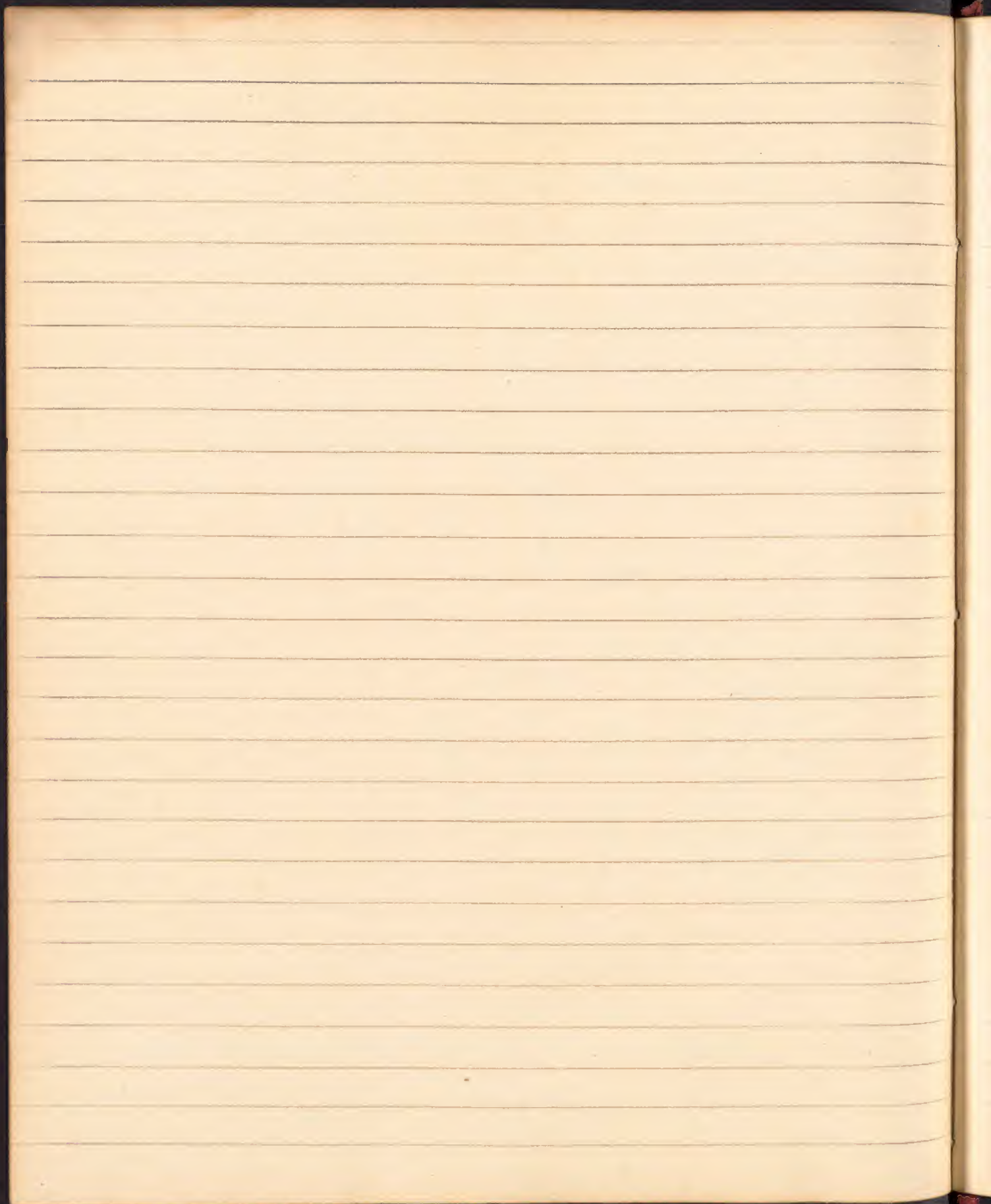


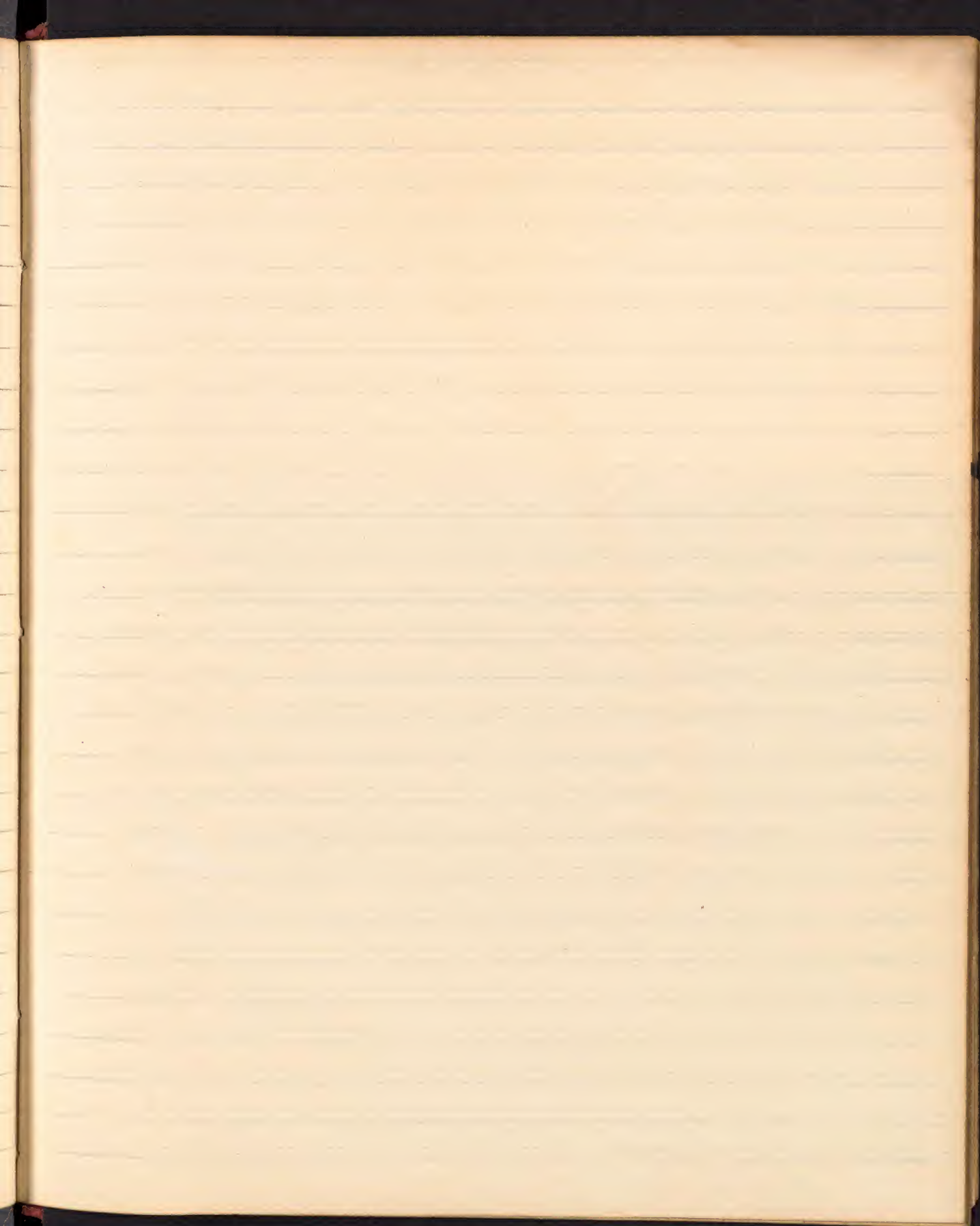


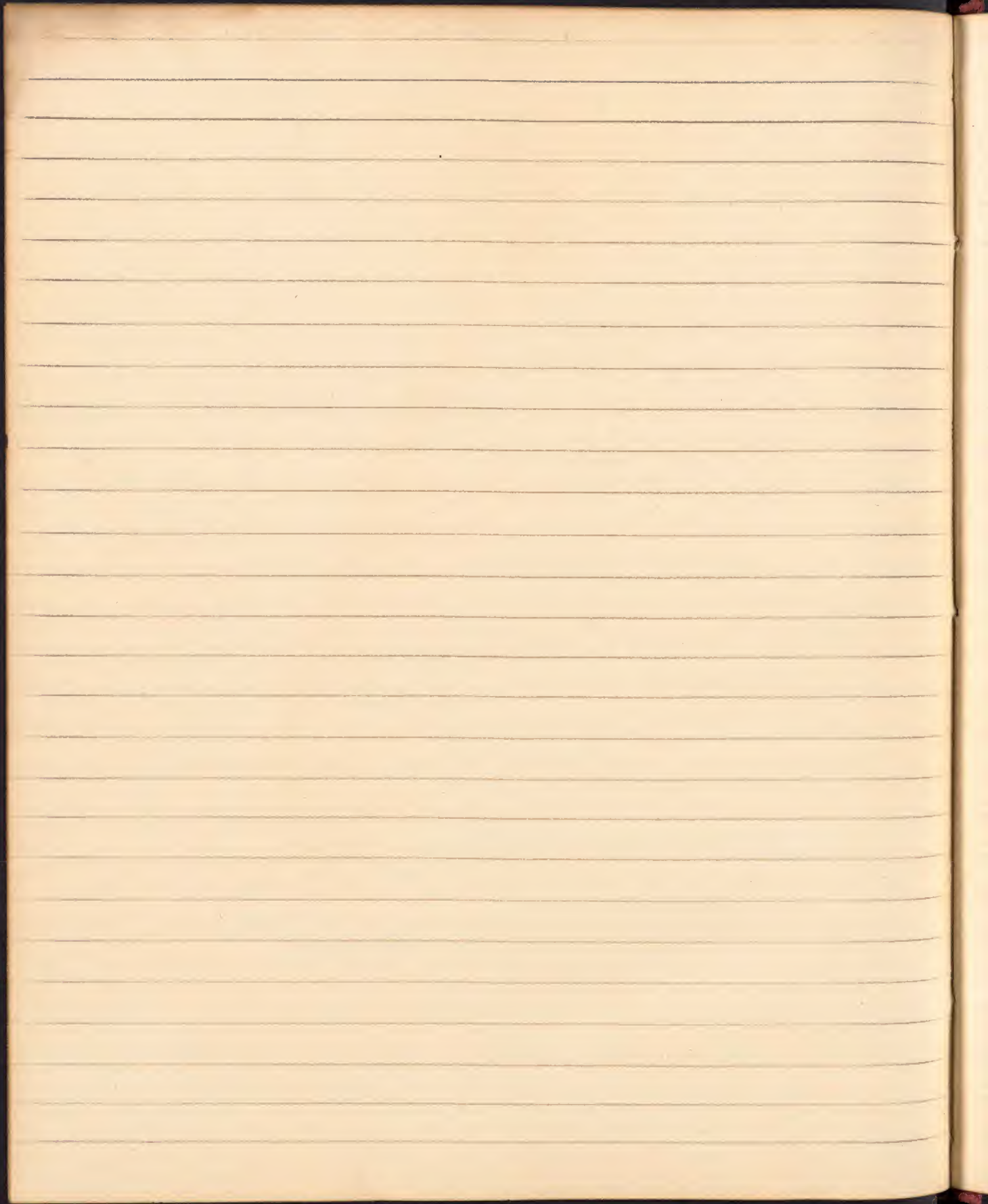


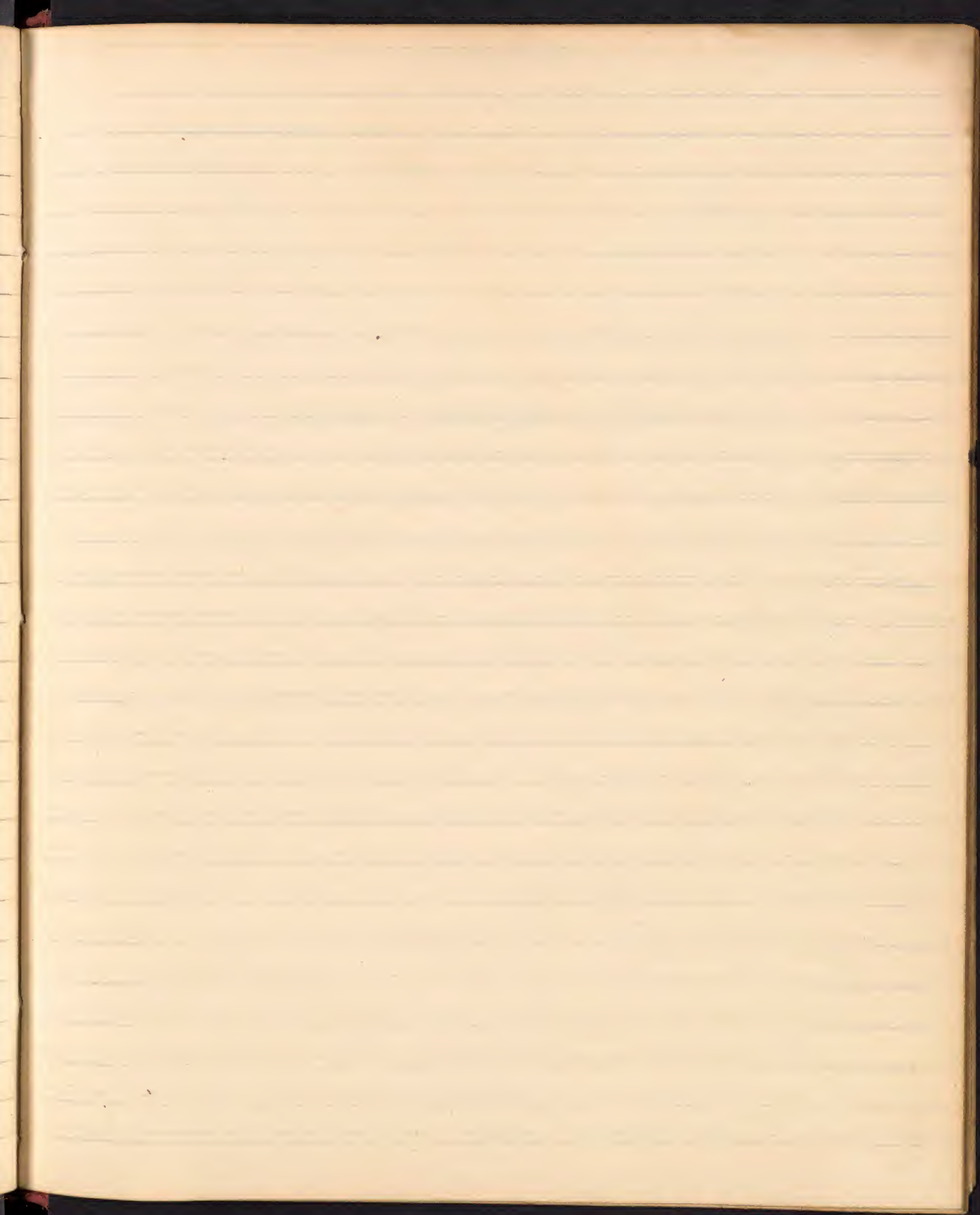


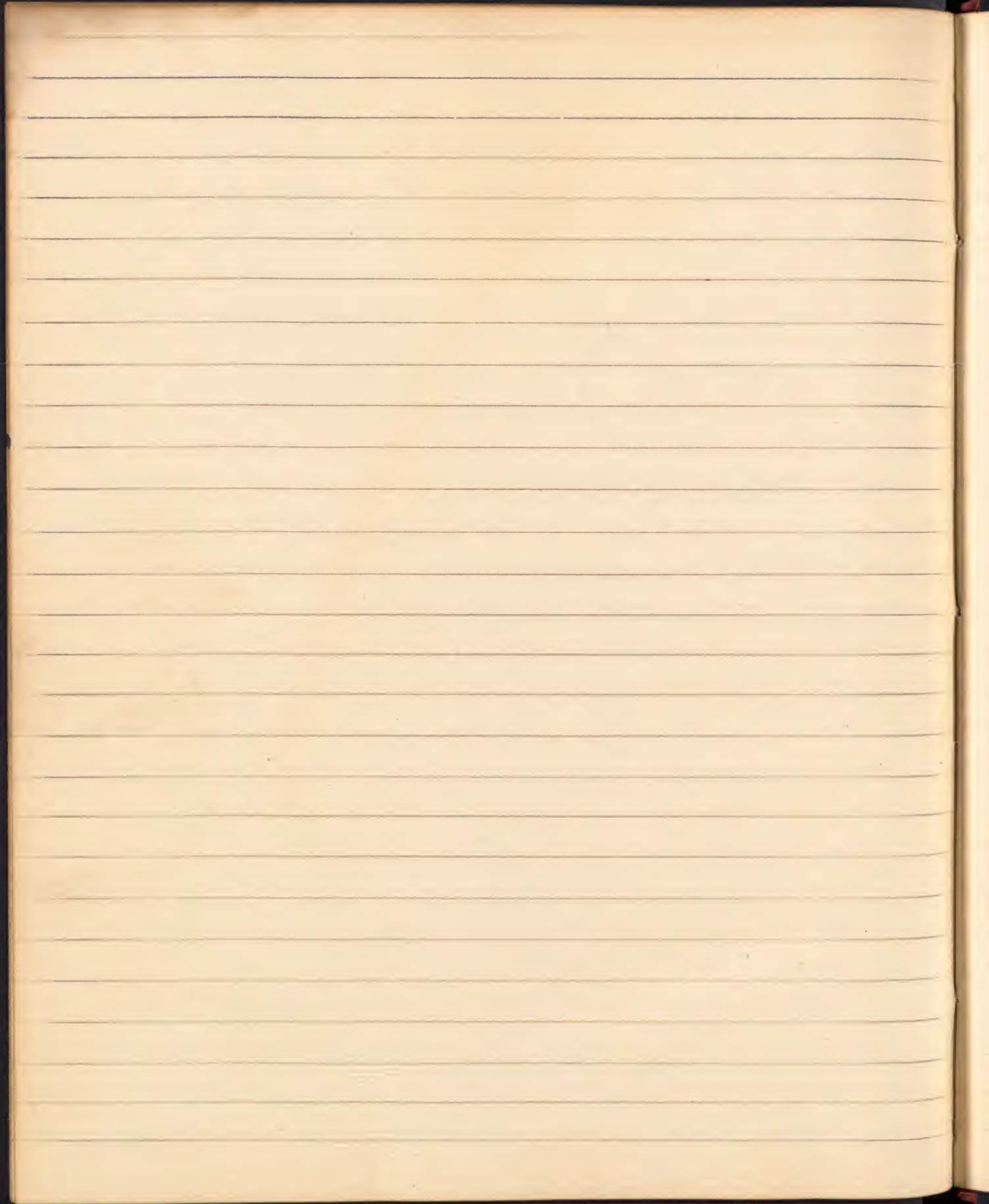


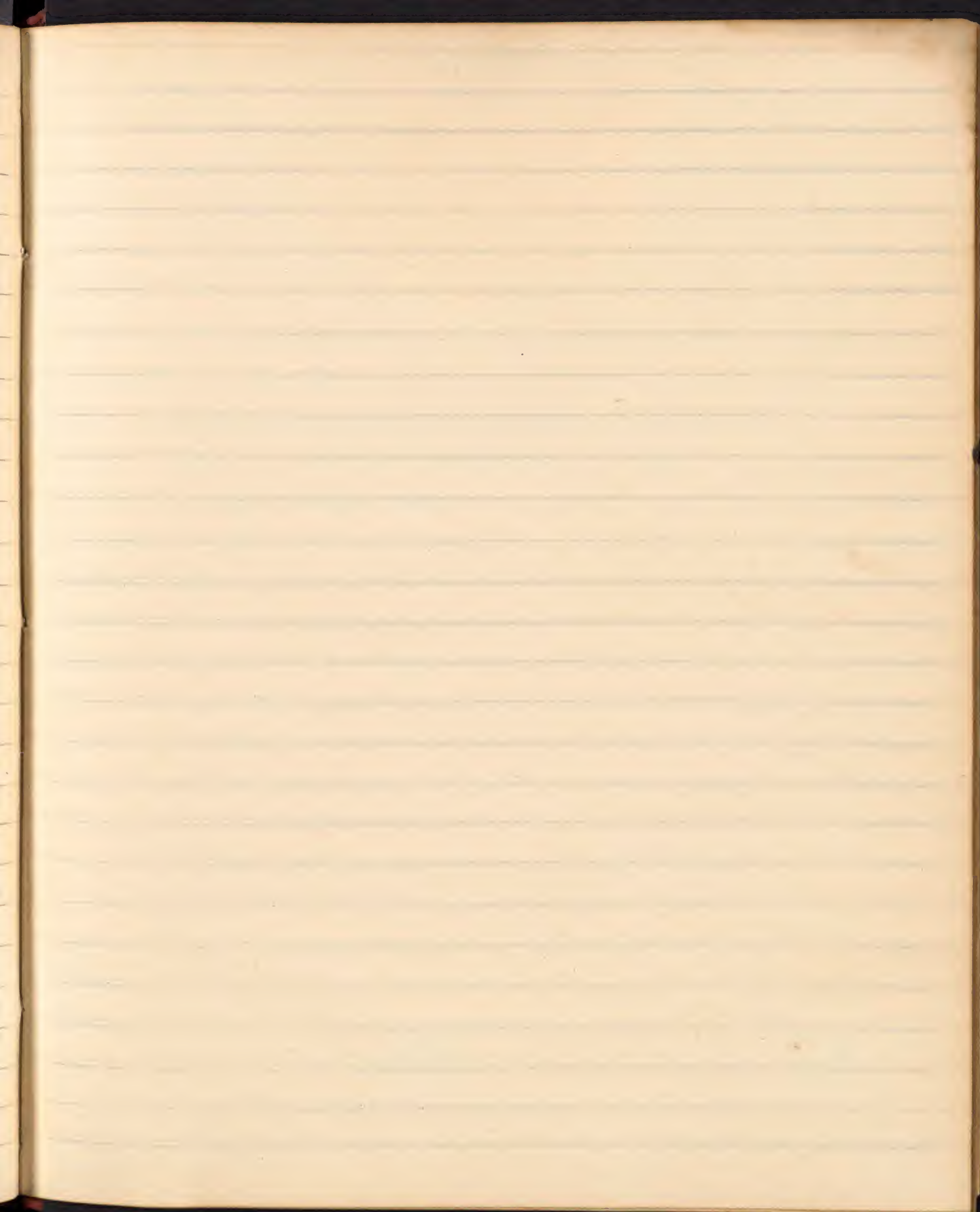


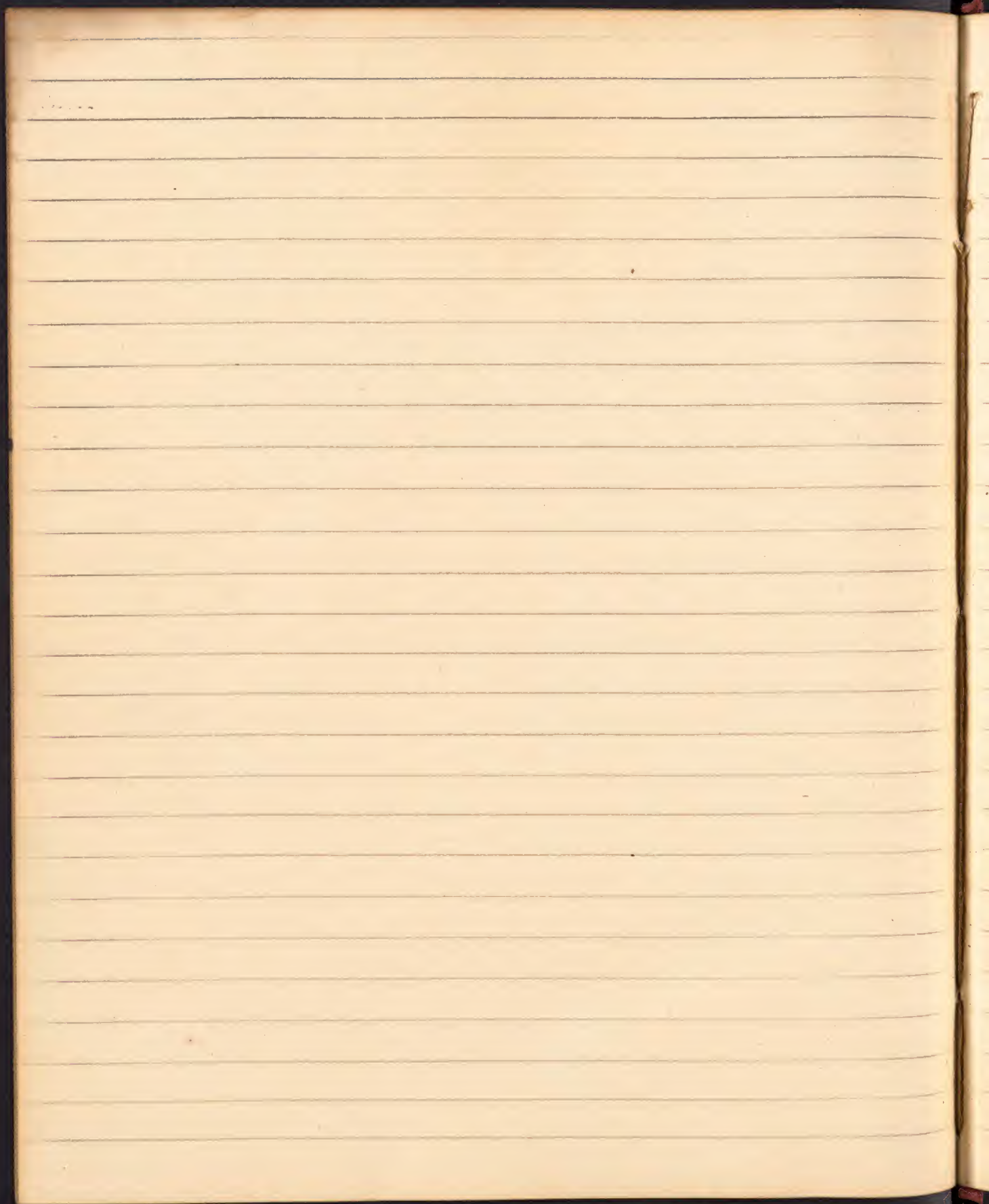


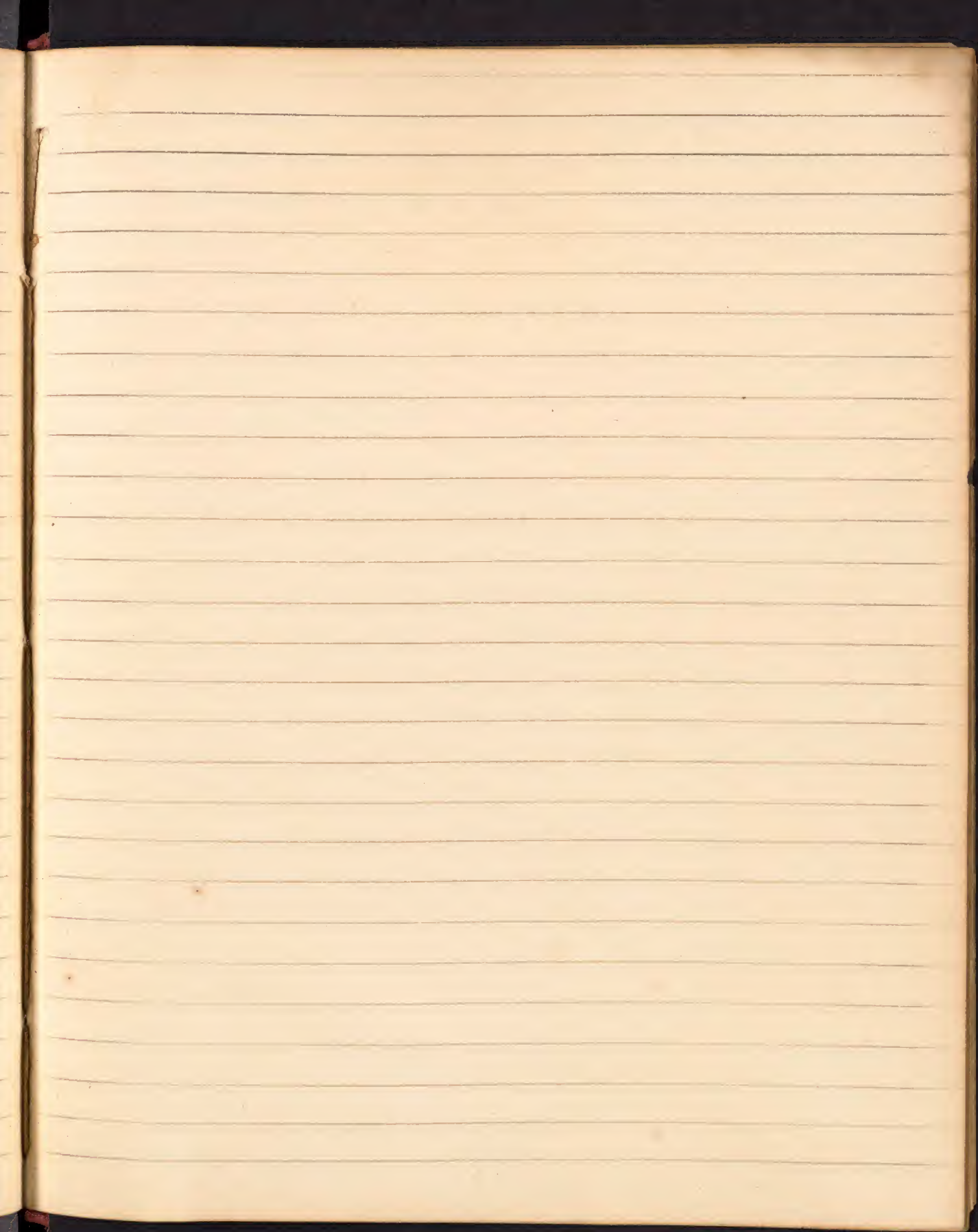


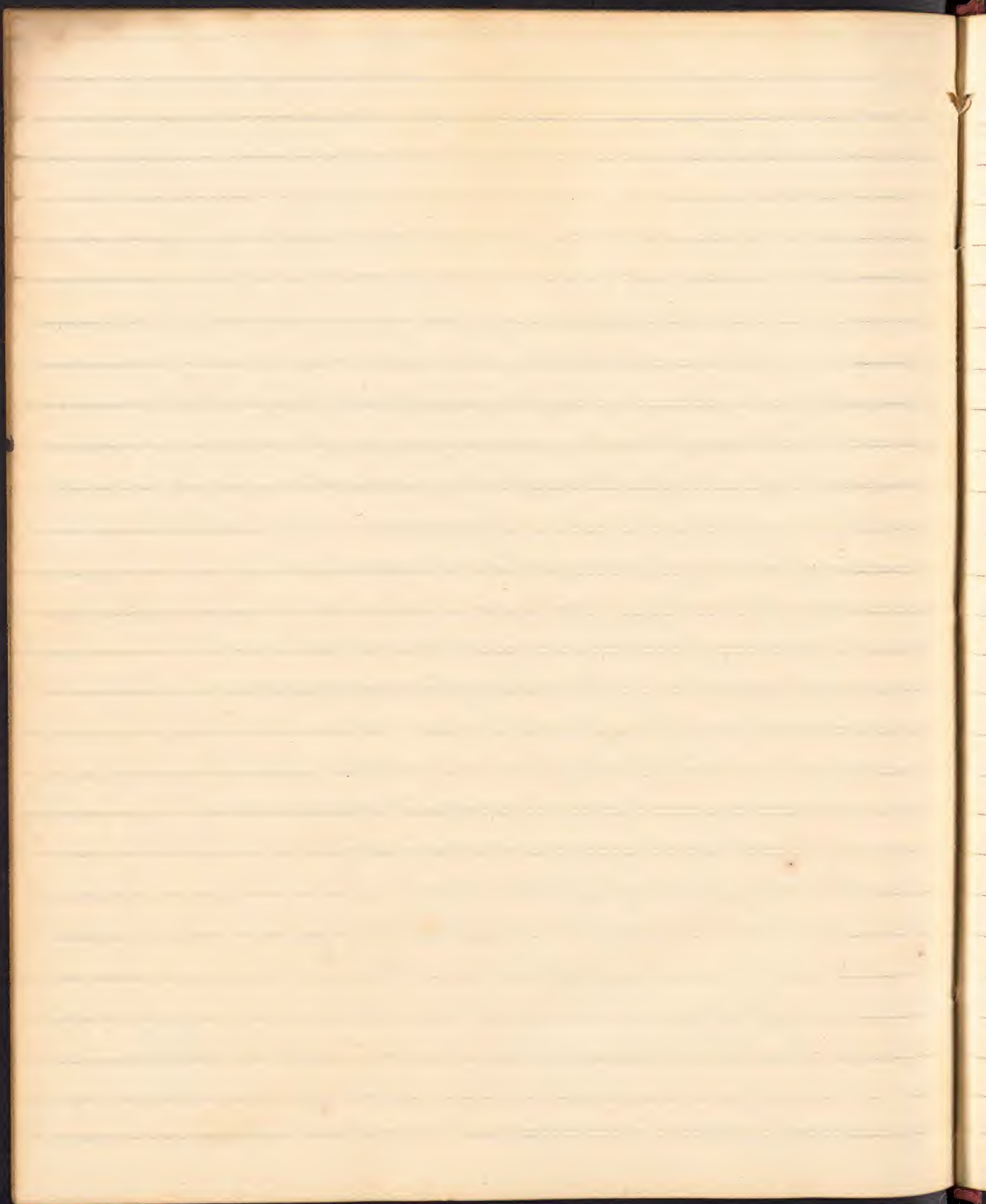


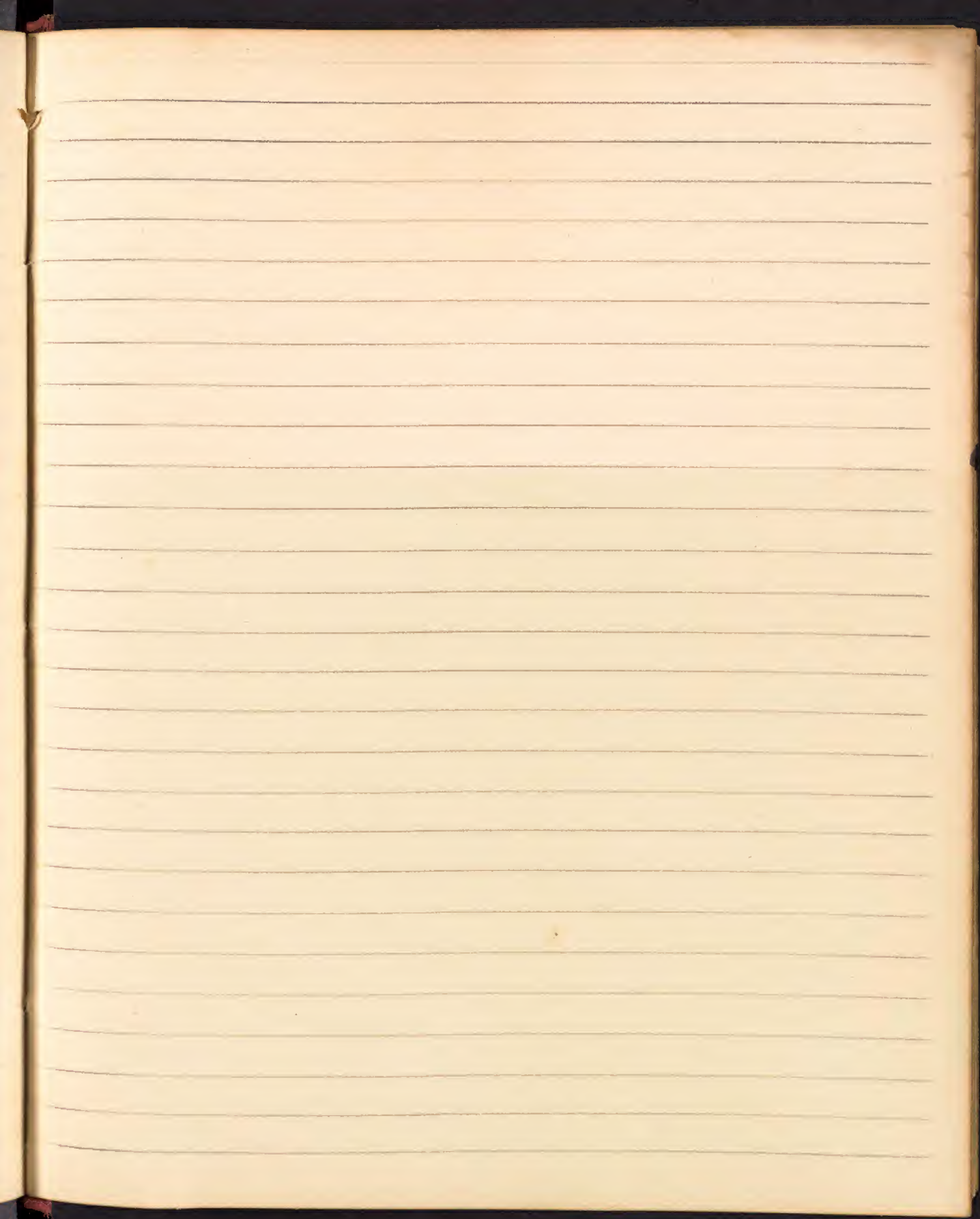


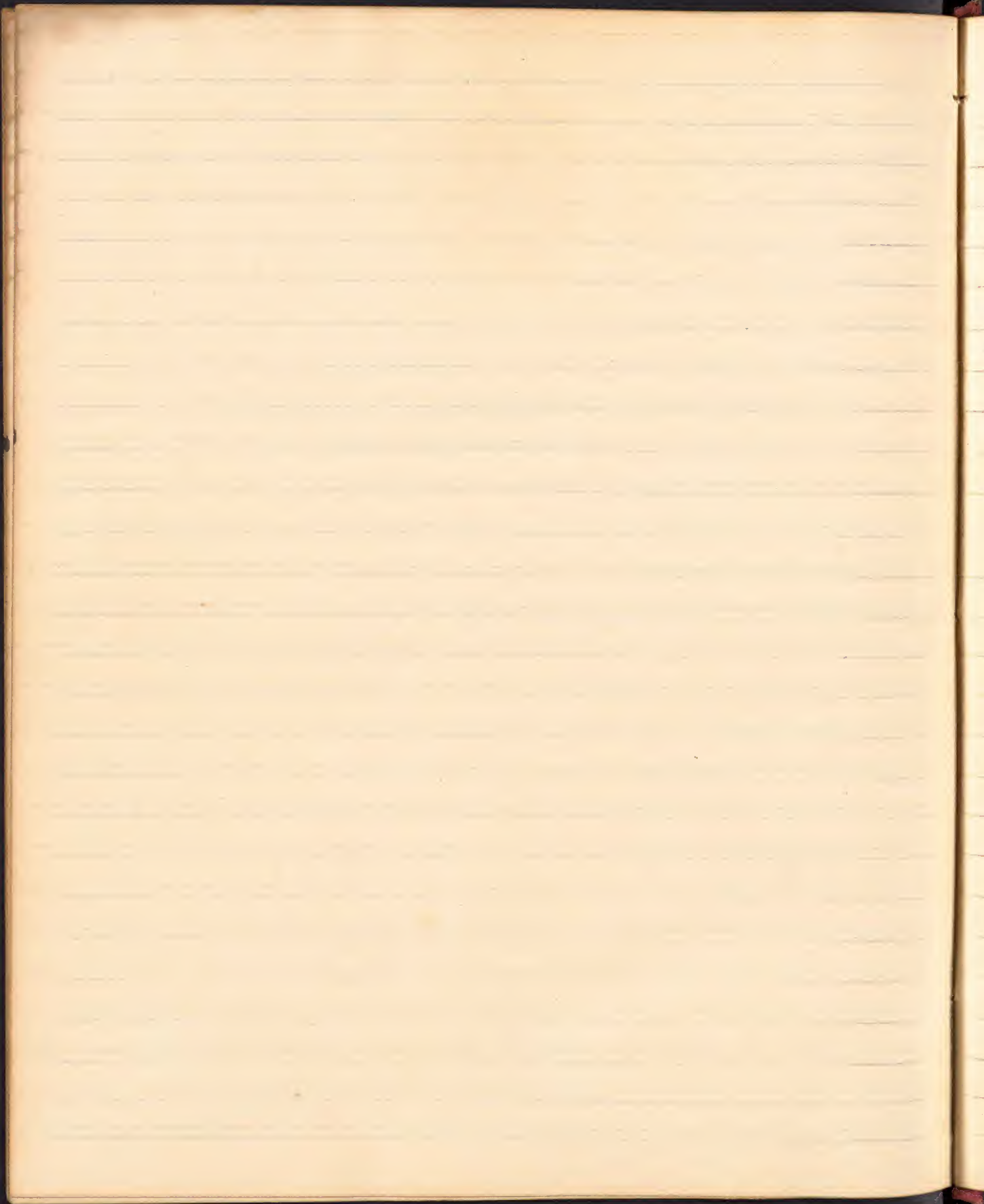


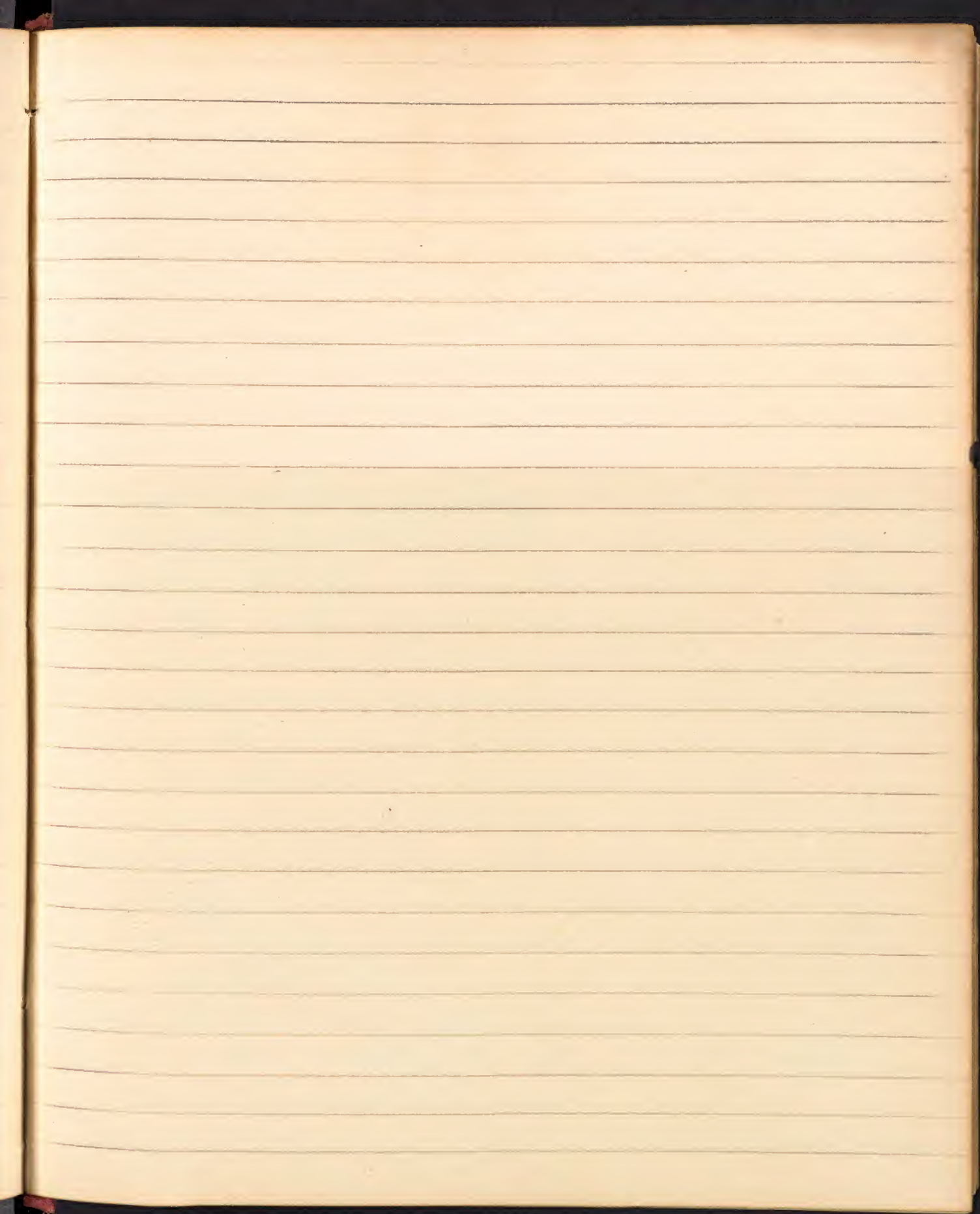


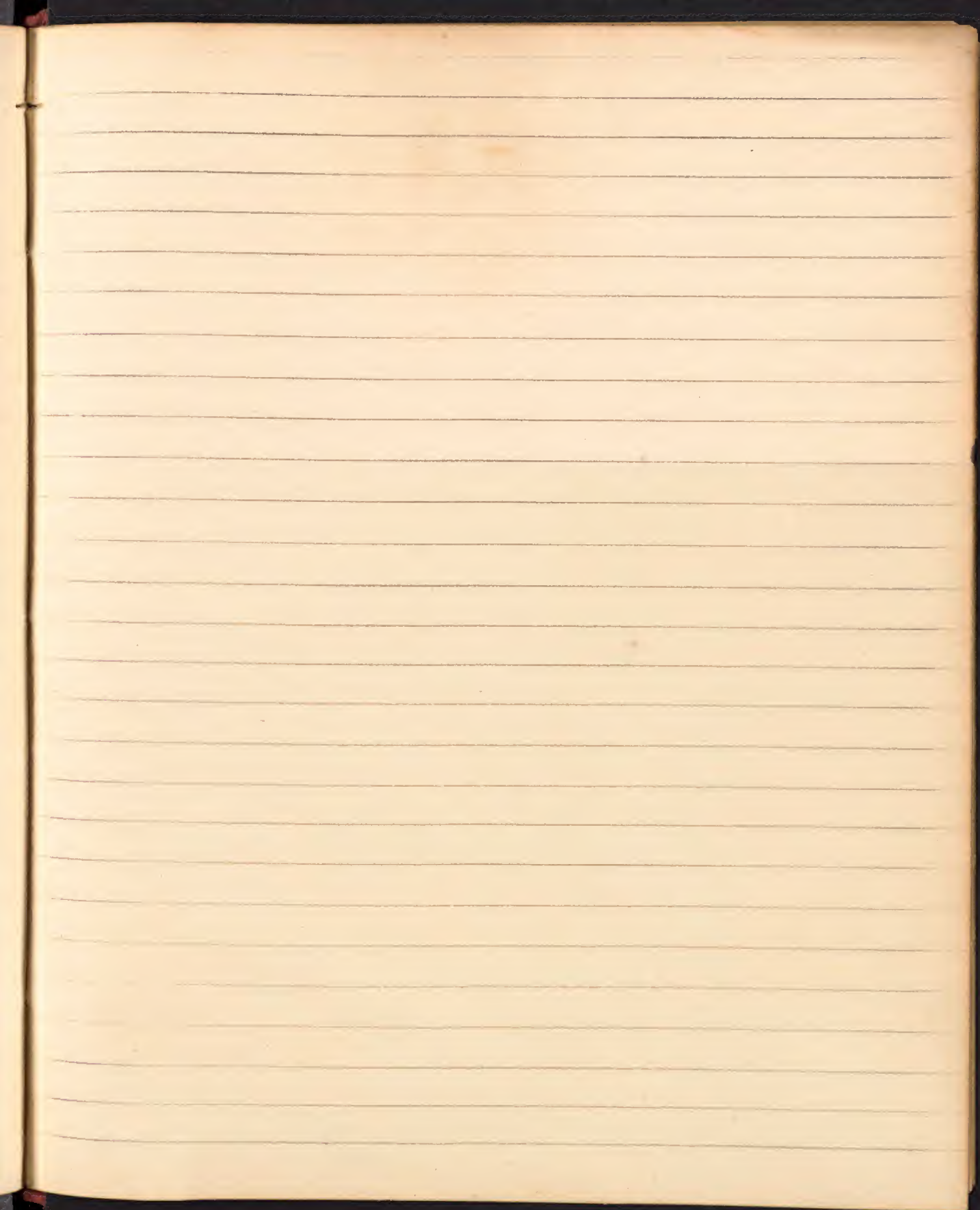


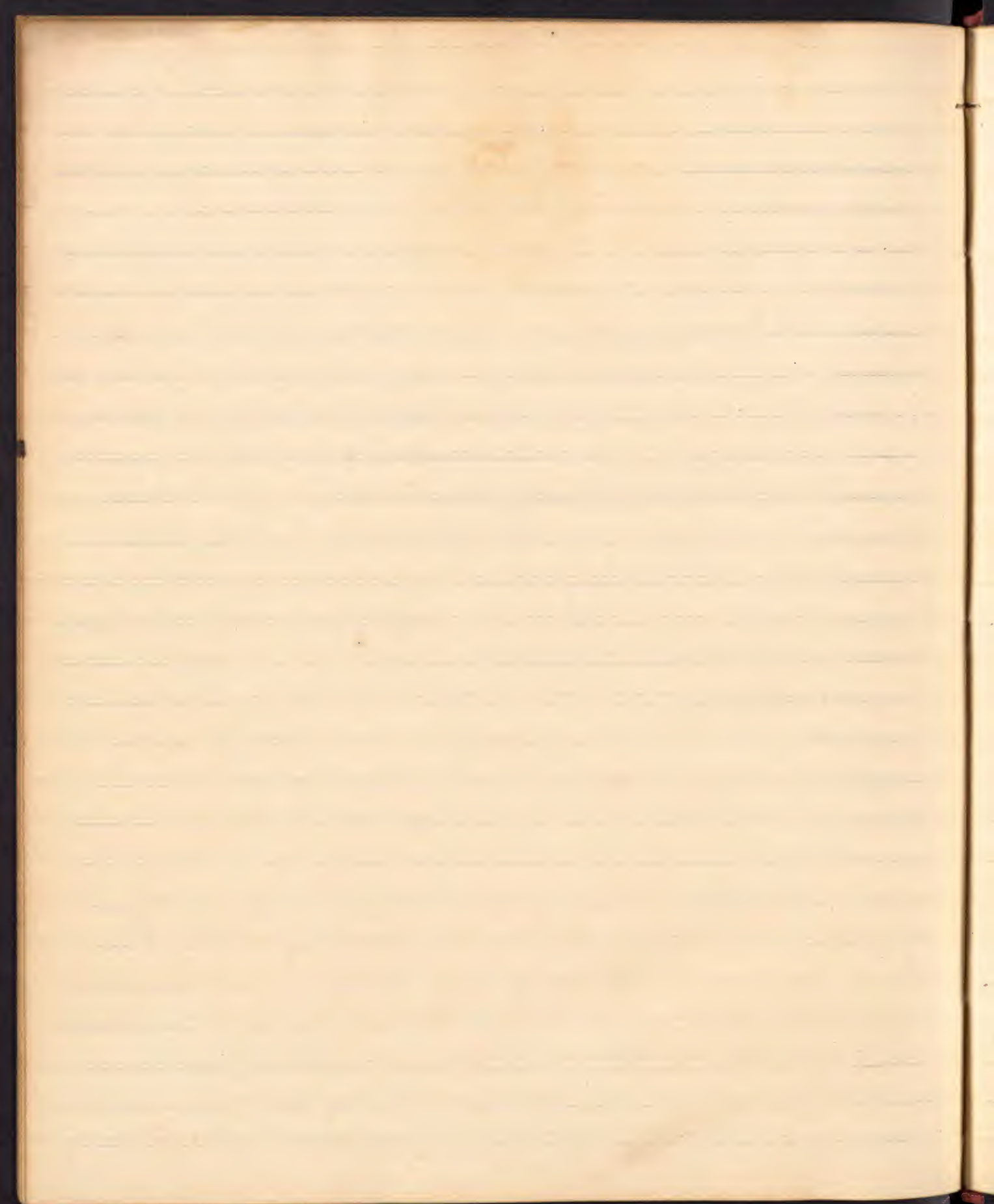




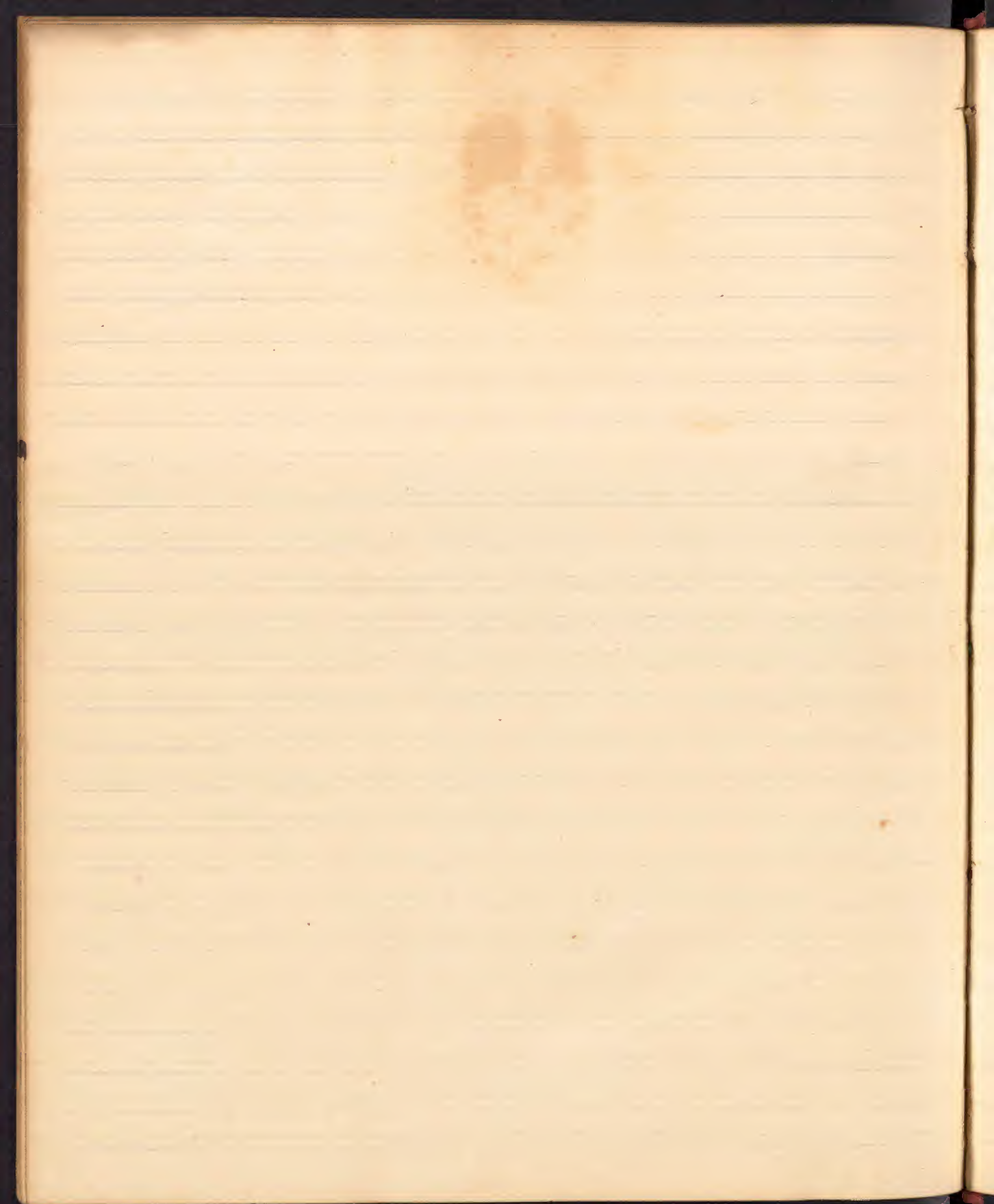




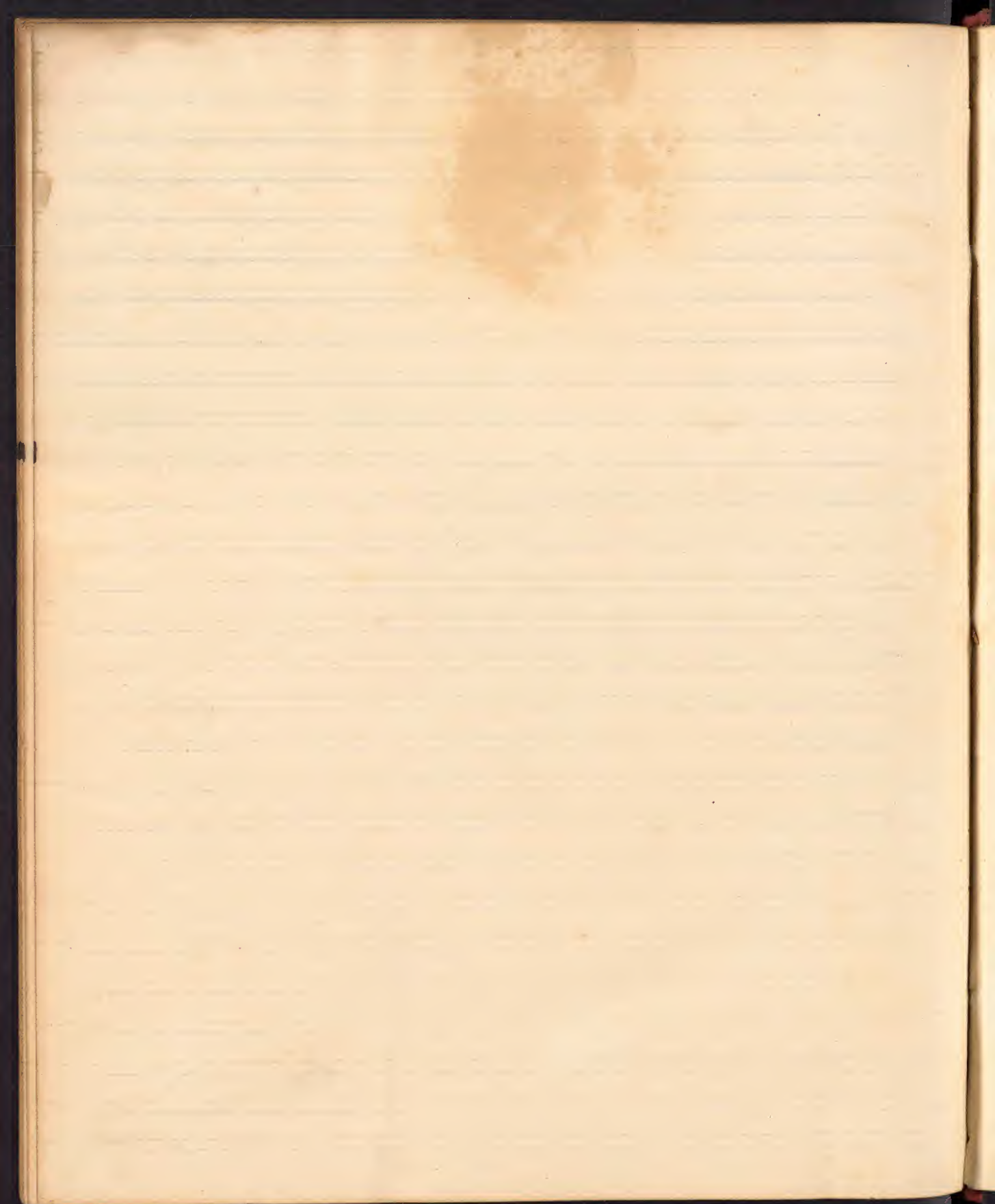






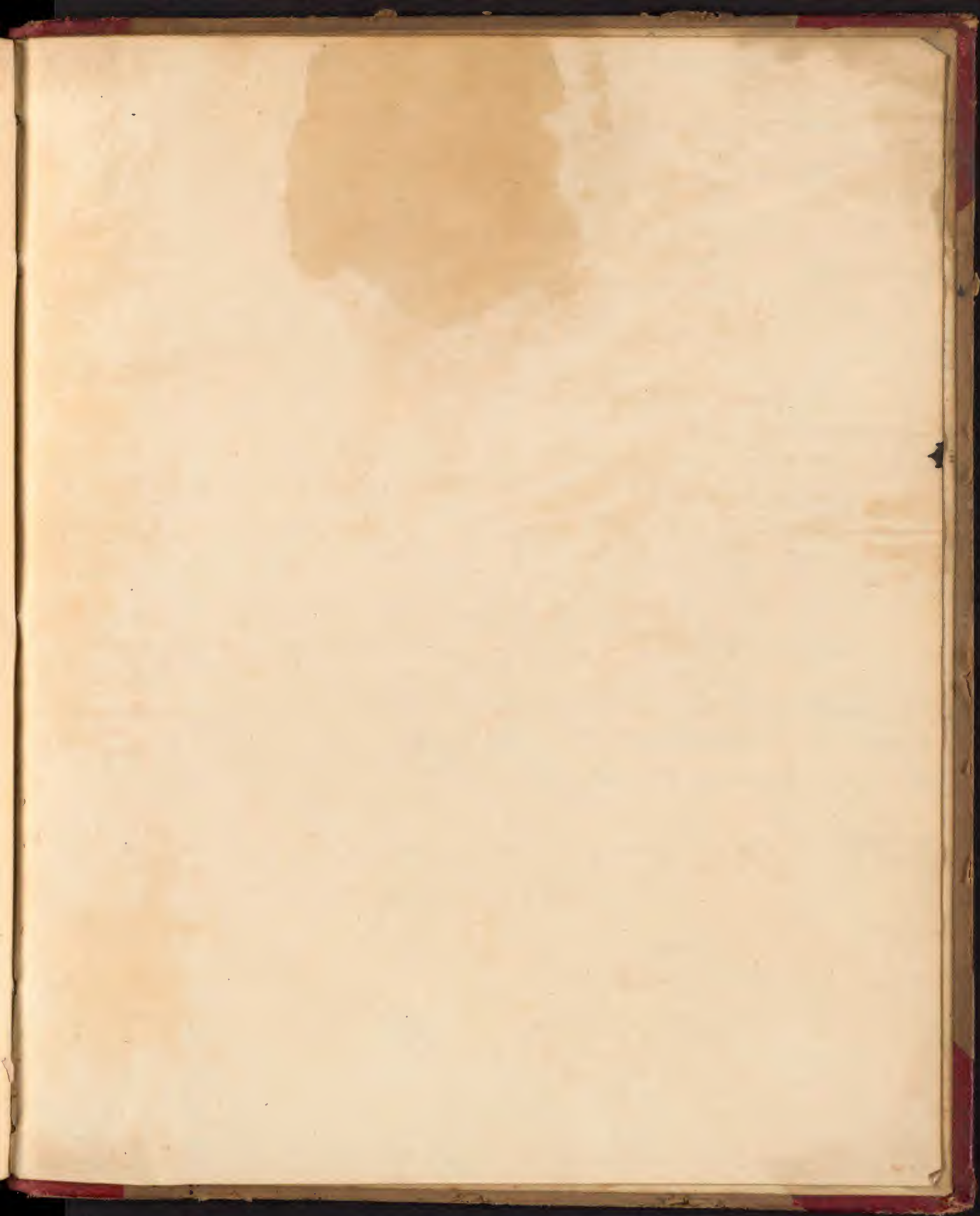












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